

DAILY REPORT

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AMBASSADOR YU PEIWEN ADDRESSES ECOSOC SESSION

OWO40754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Geneva, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The existing inequitable and irrational international economic relations are a very important cause for the deterioration of the current world economy, Chinese representative, Ambassador Yu Peiwen said today at the second regular session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1981. The ECOSOC session which opened here on July 1 is discussing international economic and social policy.

"This ECOSOC session is convened at a time when the international political situation is fraught with turbulence and unrest and the world economy is encountering mounting difficulties and instability," Yu Peiwen said. "Only through a continuous process of restructuring, abolishing the old and introducing the new, can stability and development be promoted in the world economy," he added.

He said, "In striving for the establishment of a new international economic order, one of the fundamental objectives is to enable the developing countries to change step by step in international economic relations the unreasonable and powerless position of being exploited and controlled by others, a legacy of history, and to enable them to share equal rights with the developed countries on a fair and equal basis, so that they gain actual and genuine economic benefits for speeding up their national economic development."

He pointed to the fact that "in the economic field, the developed countries and the developing countries have conflicting interests, but at the same time are interdependent."

He called for global negotiations at the present serious world economic situation. An overwhelming majority of the developing countries, he noted, have found their economy further deteriorated and the economy of a majority of the developed countries is at a serious and difficult stage. "This requires that the issue of North-South relations be handled in the light of global economic strategy and renewed efforts be made to break the present deadlock between the North and the South," he added.

The Chinese representative stressed in his statement, that the establishment of a new international economic order is closely linked with the struggle against hegemonism in the political field. He explained further that "many regions in the world are under the threat of hegemonist aggression and interference. The invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea have further aggravated the international situation." Moreover, he added, tensions in the Middle East have continued to intensify and the racist regime in southern Africa obdurately refuses to terminate their illegal rule over Namibia.

LIAOWANG DENOUNCES SOVIET UNION'S ABUSE OF 'ALLIES'

HK141146 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 3, 20 Jun 81 p 36

[International commentary by Xie Wenqing [6200 2429 3237]: "Self-Portrait and Self-Vindication"]

[Text] Recently, more new trash has been added to the anti-China language of Moscow radio and PRAVDA: "Making War Against One's Former Ally."

This kind of language is relatively new and the ferocious picture it paints is indeed detestable, but unfortunately the picture is only a self-portrait of those who are in power in Moscow. Only those who are in power in Moscow and in Hanoi accurately resemble this portrait.

At present, who really has gone back on his words, completely forgotten old friendships with a sudden change of face and carried out military aggression and occupation of its former and present allies? For such occurrences, one should examine history. The evidence of crimes is very striking and is clear to the whole world. It can never be covered up by Goebbels-type lies.

What are "allies"? Countries which have joined a military alliance or signed a treaty similar to a military one are "allies." This is commonsense and indisputable.

After its founding over 30 years ago, new China signed a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union. (The treaty has now expired and become invalid). Therefore, the Soviet Union was once China's "ally" and there was no other such country. However, during the 30 years since the treaty was signed, China has never made war against the Soviet Union and it never will unless the Soviet Union makes war against China. So it is clear that this ferocious picture of "making war against one's former ally" has nothing in common with China's image. There are actually people who "make war against their former allies" and occupy with military forces territories of "their allies of today." Such gangs of people are in Moscow and Hanoi.

Most probably with this "new language", Moscow means to help its apprentice in Hanoi, to denounce China's fight against Vietnam and to help Vietnam shake off its unprecedented difficult position which is the result of its illegal invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. Vietnam has captured Kampuchea, a fraternal neighbor which fought shoulder to shoulder with it for as long as 5 years. And Vietnam is indeed extremely notorious in the world. It really has "made war with its former ally" and is responsible for the crime of military occupation of Kampuchea. Unfortunately, Moscow's attempt to help has not succeeded. First, China fought on Vietnam's border but it was Vietnam who engaged in military provocations and thus started the war. China was forced to defend and counterattack. Moreover, the moment the counterattack was over, China withdrew its troops. Up to now, there has never been even a single Chinese soldier garrisoned abroad. Second, as an apprentice, Vietnam is learning from its master, the Soviet Union. The master is "much superior" to its apprentice and is more notorious besides. The more the master defends the apprentice the more notorious he becomes. Let us have a look at the master's record:

Czechoslovakia was a "former ally" of the Soviet Union as early as the antifascist war. In 1955, it joined the Warsaw Pact and so it is also a Soviet "ally of today." However, Soviet troops made war with Czechoslovakia as early as 1968 and they are still occupying it. In addition, as Moscow puts it, Czechoslovakia is a "brother" of the "big family" at that!

Although Afghanistan is not a Soviet ally, Moscow secretly listed it as a "fraternal country" and a "friendly country" long ago. Moreover, it was downright wrong for Afghanistan to have been "born" as a Soviet neighbor. It "chose" the wrong location. Initially, having an "elder brother", is something to rejoice about, but we advise you to be careful and not "be too devoted to him." Why is this so? Please read the Soviet papers. Even robber's logic such as the following is printed in them: The "reason" for occupying Afghanistan is precisely because Afghanistan is a "fraternal country" and a "friendly neighbor" of the Soviet Union. It seems that it would be better not to claim kinship or become sworn brothers of the Soviet Union.

We should never overlook the fact that below this self-portrait there are two ingenious lines printed in the Soviet Union's IZVESTIYA. If you read them, you will surely have the feeling of finding "a picture well accorded with the explanation." In finding a pretext for the Soviet troops' occupation of Afghanistan, IZVESTIYA wrote on 22 March: "If friends do not go into Afghanistan, enemies will." Wonderful. It is simple but implies a deep meaning and is worth careful thought. All nations which have made "friends" with the Soviet Union should always bear this sentence in mind. Sooner or later, this "friend" will enter your house and take over. Here, a short fable may serve to explain this idea. A fox once said to a chicken: "If I don't eat you today, the big grey wolf will do so tomorrow. Since we are friends, it is better for me to eat you first!" This is the implied meaning of the sentence printed in IZVESTIYA. The sentence was printed in black and white, and its meaning was very clear. So this is Moscow's "way of making friends!"

AFP NOTES PRC POSITION ON CONFLICT WITH SOVIETS

OW131125 Hong Kong AFP in English 1108 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (AFP)--China would resort to a so-called people's war in the event of a conflict with the Soviet Union, the latest edition of the BEIJING REVIEW said today. Resurgence of the concept of "people's war" comes at the time of a vast campaign in China exalting the memory of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and moves injecting new life into his philosophy--a philosophy of which this concept was one of the cornerstones--observers said.

The weekly which is published mainly for foreign consumption, said that in the event of conflict with the "hegemonists"--the Soviets and their allies--China would resort to its "traditional method," people's war. In such an event, the weekly said China would use its "poor equipment to overwhelm the better equipped enemy and using a weak force, to defeat the strong enemy."

Observers said the reference to "people's war" could have been an indirect warning to the United States to show China's readiness if needs be, to do without military aid from the United States. The U.S. recently agreed to provide the People's Republic with offensive military (?material), but Beijing has not let up in its condemnation of U.S. policy towards Taiwan. China has said it will not enter into any deals stipulating it close its eyes to the U.S.-Taiwan policy in exchange for U.S. military aid.

China has twice implicitly appealed to the Soviets in the past two weeks to resolve their joint border issues through peaceful negotiations. It added however that China would be particularly vigilant as far as the "Soviet threat"--in the form of one million Soviet soldiers stationed along the border--was concerned.

A recent Chinese Government report, in much the same vein as the BEIJING REVIEW, said that if there was a conflict with the Soviet Union, it would resort mainly to its 4.5-million strong conventional forces rather than its nuclear arsenal. The report said the Soviets would not be able to destroy China's nuclear weapons in a first strike, and the same went for Beijing.

GU MU RECEIVES JAPANESE ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

OW141509 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Hyosuke Kujiraoka, director-general of the Japanese Environment Agency and minister of state, and his party. Present were China's Minister of Forestry Yong Wentao and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida. The Japanese guests arrived July 13 at the invitation of the Ministry of Forestry.

Meeting With Liao Chengzhi

OW150840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, this morning met with Hyosuke Kujiraoka, director-general of the Japanese Environment Agency and minister of state, and his delegation. They had breakfast together.

JAPANESE ECONOMISTS VIEW PRC ECONOMIC FUTURE

HK150838 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 81 p 6

[Report: "Japanese Economists See Great Future in China's Economic Construction--Report on Sino-Japanese Economic and Trade Seminar in Tokyo 1-3 July"]

[Text] For the sake of promoting future economic exchange and trade development between China and Japan, people in Japanese business and trade circles and scholars from China and Japan held a Sino-Japanese economic and trade seminar in Tokyo from 1 to 3 July. At the meeting, the Japanese representatives expressed their views on China's economic readjustment and also made some promises and suggestions.

S. Ishikawa, a professor of Hitotsubashi University, said that China has made impressive achievements in 30 years of economic construction. Without an industrial foundation and with few outside connections, China has built a comprehensive industry with a fairly high technological level. In agriculture, it has succeeded in feeding a population recently increased by 350 million people. These achievements cannot be denied. Regarding the pessimistic views on the Chinese economy held by some of the people in Japan, he pointed out that the present policy of economic readjustment adopted by China will in the long run prove that its prospects are bright.

A. Inoue, general manager of the Sino-Japanese Petroleum Development Company, in reference to the oil exploration in the Bohai Gulf, pointed out at the seminar that China has all along been making every effort to make the cooperation a success. He expressed confidence that China will maintain an open economic policy in the future and said that China will never return to the closed-door policy of the "Great Cultural Revolution." S. Yuguchi, assistant general manager of the Hitachi Shipbuilding Company, S. Kawasaki, head of the China department of Mitsui Company, and T. Yamamura, head of the China department of the C. Itoh Company, also made statements on the condition of technological exchange and trade between China and Japan. They said that in order to expand technological exchange and trade development in the future, both China and Japan must make still greater efforts. They held that, from the long-term point of view, there is a bright future for technological exchange and trade between the two countries. They hoped that China will keep an open-door policy and make fewer changes in plans; pay attention to economic effect and improve economic quality; strengthen the investigation of international markets; energetically develop tertiary industry and increase employment.

RENMIN RIBAO, XINHUA ON KAMPUCHEAN CONFERENCE

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK140812 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Strive for a Reasonable Settlement of the Kampuchea Problem"]

[Text] The international conference on the Kampuchea problem opened in New York today. Delegates from over 70 countries have gathered together to study and discuss how to uphold the UN resolution on the Kampuchea problem. This reflects the aspirations shared by an overwhelming majority of the countries in the world for a reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean problem at an early date. ASEAN countries, the UN secretary general and many others upholding justice have made tremendous efforts in calling this conference. The refusal of Vietnam and its supporter, the Soviet Union, to attend this conference fully reveals their nervousness and fears in the face of just world opinion.

This conference was called in accordance with the resolution of the 35th UN General Assembly. On the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, the 34th and the 35th UN General Assembly passed resolutions by an overwhelming majority vote calling for Vietnam to immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea and to allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems and restore Kampuchea's status as a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country. But with Soviet backing, the Vietnamese authorities have refused to carry out the UN resolutions and stubbornly adhered to their regional hegemonist policy of aggression and expansion. They are unwilling to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea and even openly threaten the ASEAN countries with their armed forces. The international community cannot tolerate such an outrageous attitude on the part of the Vietnamese authorities. With a view to upholding the principles of the UN Charter and norms of international relations, the international conference on Kampuchea faces the primary task of reaffirming the relevant UN resolutions and calling on Vietnam to withdraw its occupation forces from Kampuchea promptly and within a fixed time. A political solution to the Kampuchea problem is possible only on the basis of Vietnam's withdrawal. This is the road to the settlement of the Kampuchea problem--a road that must be followed.

At present, the Kampuchean people are making noteworthy progress in their struggle to resist the Vietnamese aggressors. The Democratic Kampuchean national forces and guerrillas and other forces resisting Vietnam are growing continuously. Their brave resistance has dealt an effective blow to the Vietnamese aggressors' pride, throwing them into an ever more difficult plight. The triumphant development of the Kampuchean people's resistance against Vietnam is creating favorable conditions for a reasonable settlement of the Kampuchea problem. If the international community continues to apply heavy political, economic and diplomatic pressure on Vietnam, it can surely help in having the UN General Assembly resolutions on Kampuchea carried out at an earlier date. We hope the nations participating in the conference will uphold principle, abide by the UN General Assembly resolutions and contribute to a reasonable settlement of the Kampuchea problem.

The Kampuchea problem is one which affects world peace and stability--one affecting the whole situation. Therefore, it is imperative to give resolute support to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the aggressors and not to undermine it in any way. On the other hand, the international community must give tit for tat in dealing with the Vietnamese aggressors and must not appease or accommodate them. These are two sides of the same coin. Failure to do so will definitely entail worse troubles in Southeast Asia and other regions of the world. From its opposition to hegemonism and from the larger interests of preserving peace in Asia and the world at large, China is ready to join all other countries which cherish peace and uphold justice in contributing its share to the quest for a reasonable solution to the Kampuchea problem.

XINHUA Correspondent's Report

OW130054 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)-XINHUA correspondent's consolidated report: Moscow has stepped up its attacks against the international conference on the Kampuchean question and its supporters on the eve of its convocation. The convening of this conference in line with the UN General Assembly's resolution has been denigrated as a "political conspiratorial activity," "provocative activity" and "a political farce." The supporters of the conference have been condemned as "enemies of the Kampuchean people," or for "siding with the enemies of the Kampuchean people," and even the United Nations is accused of "shielding" this conference.

For a long time, the Soviet Union and Vietnam have been singing in chorus, advocating that ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries (including the Heng Samrin clique) hold a so-called "regional conference" in an attempt to frustrate the international conference on the Kampuchea issue. To this end, the Soviet leaders in February this year issued an "appeal" to the five ASEAN countries and sent Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin to Malaysia and Thailand asking ASEAN to conduct a "dialogue" in a "realistic political spirit" with the Vietnamese authorities and the Phnom Penh puppet regime created singlehandedly by them. Naturally such a move was rejected.

The pretext which Moscow used to oppose the convening of the international conference on the Kampuchea issue, like the Hanoi tune, is extremely preposterous. They alleged that the Kampuchea issue is "nonexistent" and that it "has been thoroughly solved once for all," claiming that discussion of this issue now would be tantamount to intervening in the internal affairs of a sovereign country," and so forth. According to their logic, the military occupation of a large stretch of Kampuchean territory by more than 200,000 Vietnamese troops, the massacre of the Kampuchean people, the continuous armed provocations against Thailand and the serious threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia are seemingly "nonexistent" or can be described as "Kampuchean internal affairs."

Moscow's propaganda machine has been using hard and soft tactics on the ASEAN countries who support the convening of this conference by condemning these countries for being "indecent" on the one hand, while at the same time asking them to pay attention to the so-called "facts that truly threaten peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia." Moscow has directed the spearhead of its attacks against China, provoked China's relations with the ASEAN countries and used its imagined "China threat" to shift ASEAN's attention from the realistic Soviet threat. The Soviet paper PRAVDA said: "The hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership is the root cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia." It has presented a picture of the military bases in Da Nang, Cam Ranh Bay, and Kompong Som, that are presently threatening ASEAN security, as being Chinese bases. From these bases, all aircraft and naval vessels that have violated ASEAN airspace and territorial waters are presented as Chinese actions. Does all this conform to reality in the slightest?

Moscow disclosed that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made a special trip to Moscow recently to hold secret talks with Soviet leaders. It is reported that although both the Soviet Union and Vietnam have refused to attend this international conference to discuss the Kampuchea issue, outside the conference they will attempt to instigate certain delegates attending the conference to undermine and to disrupt proceedings by raising such questions as Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate representation at the UN General Assembly. In short, they will do their best to tone down the stern condemnation by this conference against the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in order to reverse the direction of the conference. This is a trend worthy of our attention.

HOANG VAN HOAN COMMENTS ON UN KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

OW111246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Hoang Van Hoan, a veteran leader of the Vietnamese Communist Party, said today he hopes the international conference on Kampuchea, due to open in New York on Monday, "will force Le Duan and company to immediately withdraw all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea."

He called on "all patriotic forces in Vietnam to rise in action and cooperate with the people of Kampuchea and the other peoples of the world in the struggle." He urged them "not to give up the struggle before the aim is achieved."

In a press statement to XINHUA, Hoang Van Hoan said: "We Vietnamese who love our motherland, and cherish peace and justice hold that Le Duan and company's armed invasion of Kampuchea is not only an unjust action in betraying the Kampuchean people who fought shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people in the struggle against their common enemy. It is also a stupid action that betrays the fundamental interests of the Vietnamese people and seriously endangers peace and tranquility in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole."

He said: "Thanks to the efforts of all peoples and governments who love peace and uphold justice, the 34th and 35th sessions of the United Nations General Assembly twice adopted resolutions by an overwhelming majority urging Le Duan and company to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea and decided to convene an international conference to discuss the time for withdrawing the troops and other related issues. This is a good development in the interests of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and the rest of the world."

Hoang Van Hoan said he hopes the international conference will bring pressure to bear on Le Duan and company so they will withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. "This is the only way out for the Kampuchean people to seek an appropriate solution to their internal problems in a spirit of national concord," Hoang Van Hoan said.

RENMIN RIBAO: SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA IN TROUBLE

HK071025 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 81 p 7

[Article by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036]: "The Loser's Wails"]

[Text] In answering a Swedish correspondent's questions, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: "So long as there are Democratic Kampuchean troops in any area near Thailand's borders," the "Vietnamese army will continue to stay in Kampuchea." Meanwhile, he declared that they will stay "maybe 5 or 10 years," and added that the Vietnamese authorities have "patience."

What Nguyen Co Thach said is an empty threat and is actually only the wail of a loser. First, he could not help admitting that Vietnam's wild attempt to swallow Kampuchea at one stroke had become a total failure. Nguyen Co Thach's idea of "patience" is only an attempt to relieve his own embarrassment.

Second, Nguyen Co Thach admitted that what the Vietnamese authorities said about the "remnants" of the Democratic Kampuchean Army being ineffectual was only a boast. Now, he could not help admitting that the Democratic Kampuchean Army had not been eliminated. Moreover, it had become increasingly strong. The Vietnamese authorities were compelled to show "patience" in coping with it.

Third, confronted with reality, Nguyen Co Thach could not help admitting that though the Vietnamese authorities had waxed "patient," the Vietnamese Army that invaded Kampuchea had not shown such "patience." "The soldiers wanted to go home" and became "a burden" to the Vietnamese authorities. In fact, Nguyen Co Thach understated it. This is not just "a burden" to Vietnam but something weighing on its mind. For over 2 years, large numbers of Vietnamese troops that invaded Kampuchea have either deserted or surrendered to the Kampuchean army and civilians. There have been many exchanges of fire between the Vietnamese troops that invaded Kampuchea and the Heng Samrin bogus troops. The fact that an unjust war is underway is waking up soldiers of the Vietnamese Army. They often let out an angry cry: "Why should we go to fight in Kampuchea?" All this has put Vietnam in a tight spot. It may be asked: What is the limit to your "patience?"

The changing situation in the 2 and 1/2 years or so since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea forecasts the development of the situation in Kampuchea in the coming 5 or 10 years. The peace-loving people throughout the world can really wait "with patience" to see how Vietnam lifts a rock only to drop it on its own feet in the process of pushing regional hegemonism.

XINHUA REPORT ON VIETNAMESE POW CAMP IN THAILAND

OW141047 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1245 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Yang Mu and Chen Boliang and writer Yang Qun: "A War of Aggression is Bound to Fail--A Visit to a Camp of Deserters and Prisoners of War from Vietnamese Aggressor Troops in Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--A winding footpath leads to a campsite enclosed by high walls and three locked iron gates. Inside live 404 deserters from Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea, Vietnamese soldiers taken prisoner, those who surrendered when their units invaded Thailand and 207 Vietnamese refugees. The camp is located in Si Khiew, Nakhon Ratchasima, to the northeast of Bangkok.

On 1 July the supreme command of the Thai armed forces organized a group of Thai and foreign reporters for a visit to the camp for the first time.

Most of the 404 Vietnamese soldiers are from southern Vietnam. Their average age is about 22. They were formerly senior middle school graduates, workers and staff members, peasants or small traders. Those from the north include officers, veterans and a small number of new recruits.

As we began to talk with one Vietnamese soldier, a group of prisoners and deserters gathered around us, perhaps because this was their first interview with reporters. A discussion meeting naturally formed. We asked: "Do you think the Vietnamese forces will win in Kampuchea?" They broke into laughter. Someone said: "how can they win?" Others said: "If they could win, there would not be so many deserters." The Vietnamese forces are bound to lose, but they will not withdraw from Kampuchea on their own initiative. After a few more years of fighting, they will probably find themselves unable to go on."

On what grounds did they base these conclusions? Their answers were much the same.

1. The Vietnamese forces are fighting without a just cause, and soldiers are weary of the war.
2. The atrocious policies of the Vietnamese have aroused the Kampuchean people to fight back.
3. Although the Vietnamese forces are stronger than the Kampuchean resistance forces at present, in time the balance of forces will change. The Vietnamese forces are facing increasing difficulties on the battlefield.

The deserters and prisoners did not quite understand the international factors of Vietnam's certain defeat, but they did have a vague idea of the heavy burden the Soviet Union has brought on itself in supporting Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and the extensive international condemnation of Vietnam. (Phi Van Hue), a deserter, said: "The whole world knows that Vietnam is wrong in its aggression against Kampuchea. The main reason this war of aggression is bound to end in defeat is that it is not supported by the world's people and is opposed by the Vietnamese people themselves."

DENG ZIAOPING BRIEFS HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

OW060830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here today with Pao Sui Loong and Pao Yue Kong, honorary chairman and chairman of the Hong Kong World-Wide Shipping Group and their party in the Great Hall of the People.

Deng Xiaoping welcomed Pao Sui Loong and Pao Yue Kong to Beijing and briefed them on China's domestic situation.

Present on the occasion were Wang Zhen, member of the political bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Chai Shufan, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, Han Kehua, director-general of the General Administration for Travel and Tourism, Lu Xuzhang, vice-chairman of the Administrative Commission on Import and Export Affairs, and Zhang Youxuan, vice-minister of the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building.

Also present was Lee Pei Chung, vice-chairman of the Hong Kong World-Wide Shipping Group.

The guests arrived here on July 3.

VICE CHAIRMAN KANG KEQING MEETS BELGIUM'S HUYSMANS

OW111218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today with Marthe Huysmans, vice chairman of the Belgium-China Association.

Huysmans, 81, has long promoted Sino-Belgian friendship. She has visited China ten times in the last 20 years. Since her arrival May 12 she has toured 10 cities in south, northeast and northwest China.

At the meeting Kang Keqing praised Huysmans' contributions to Sino-Belgian friendship. She briefed Huysmans on China's domestic situation.

During her visit, Huysmans had talks with Wang Bingnan, Chu Tunan, and Xie Bangding, president and vice presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS WITH FRENCH BANKERS

OW141848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said today foreign bankers may cooperate with China in small projects and increase their business steadily during the period of economic readjustment.

He made the remarks at a meeting with Marc Vienot, director general of the Societe Generale, a French bank, who is here to open its Beijing representative office.

The vice-premier explained China's priorities in its industrial development during the readjustment and reiterated its policies on economic cooperation with foreign countries. "In the next few years," he said, "China will develop its energy industry with priorities given to coal, hydraulic power, petroleum and atomic power." He said the nation also planned to strengthen port and railway construction and renovate its machine-building industry, which has a large infrastructure. "We will cooperate with foreign countries in these industrial sectors," he said.

Answering questions about the role the offices of foreign banks in China can play, Yao Yilin said, "you may first of all acquaint yourselves with China's economic situation and then begin with some small projects and then increase your business steadily."

Also present were Chang Yanqing and Li Fakui, vice-presidents of the Bank of China, Claude Chayet, French ambassador to China, and members of Marc Vienot's party.

The French bankers arrived July 12.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS SWISS FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW102124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, met here today with a delegation of the Switzerland-China Friendship Association led by Rita Erb.

In the evening, Xie Bangding, vice-president of the association, gave a banquet in honor of the guests.

The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the association. From Beijing, the delegation will go to southern China for a visit.

POLISH EXTRAORDINARY PARTY CONGRESS VIEWED

OW140540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Report by XINHUA correspondent]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--The Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) will open soon. The preparations for the congress have been made in a tense and urgent atmosphere. As its keynote, the congress is expected to seek common ground while reserving differences, to have its eyes on the future, to continue to uphold the innovative and consultative line and to emphasize solving Poland's problems through its own efforts.

Attending the congress will be 1,964 delegates representing nearly 3 million PZPR members. Ninety percent of the delegates whose average age is under 40 are new faces. White collar workers (including party workers and first party secretaries of villages, towns, cities and districts) account for 61 percent of the delegates, members of various trade unions for 56 percent and members of the "Solidarity" Trade Union 21 percent. There have been disputes and complications in the election of delegates in the past month or so. Through the work of First Secretary Kania of the PZPR Central Committee, some controversial persons including individual leaders of the Central Committee were elected delegates while others were not.

Since the 11th Plenary Session of the PZPR Central Committee, the prestige of the present leadership has increased and some positive changes have taken place in the party. At the same time, primary party organizations have carried out their activities more vigorously than before. However, following the "Katowice Forum" there have recently appeared various forums, such as the "Communists' Forum" in Poznan, the "party forum before the ninth congress" of the socialist college students league, the "Communists' Movement" in Szczecin, the "women's forum," the "Generations' Discussion Forum" in Warsaw and so forth. The topics discussed at these forums and their focus of attention are different, and their views and formulations also are not quite the same. However, it seems that they have tried in every possible way to express their views before the convocation of the ninth extraordinary congress, what merits attention is that the attitude of the "Katowice Forum" has recently become compromising--it has not only resolutely rejected the criticisms by those in the party and in society at large but has called for investigating the behind-the-scenes backers of the criticism movement.

Since the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, there have been changes in some of the responsible persons of newspapers and radio and television stations. At the same time, the PZPR and the Polish Government have placed more emphasis on public security. In his speech to personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Kania recently reiterated that that domestic stability and order are of great significance for the reform process.

Things have also recently changed in the "Solidarity" Trade Union. Not long ago, Walesa, leader of the "Solidarity" Trade Union, appealed for stability and for giving the government time to carry out reforms and called on workers to change their actions by refraining from indiscriminate strikes. However, workers at Baltic ports still held a 1-hour warning strike on 8 July. On 9 July, workers of the Polish airlines and those of a transportation company in Bydgoszcz Province went on a warning strike for 4 and 2 hours respectively.

In its relations with the Soviet Union, Poland still emphasizes their friendship and alliance and regards this as its "highest obligation." In early July, when Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, visited Poland, he exchanged views with the Polish side on the Polish situation on the eve of the party congress, especially on the current situation in the PZPR, and on Polish-Soviet relations. He actually once again offered "advice" to the Polish leadership.

It is very difficult to reach a sanguine conclusion from a comprehensive survey of the situation before the convocation of the Ninth PZPR Congress. The fierce rivalry between various forces is still going on, contradictions and conflicts have appeared off and on and the consequences of the economic and political crises still affect the life of people in every field. Moreover, all this cannot be cleared up quickly. To unify thinking and create favorable conditions for the smooth holding of the Ninth PZPR Congress, some party and government leaders recently went to various provinces to meet and address delegates elected to the congress. In their speeches, they stressed party members' "sense of responsibility" and called on them to "contribute to the party and the interests of the nation."

This party congress, which is faced with extremely arduous tasks, will be a meeting of vital importance to the destiny of the PZPR, the country and the Polish nation.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION AT BUDAPEST SYMPOSIUM--Budapest, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--The 13th international symposium on silicate industry and science was held in Budapest, Hungary, from 1 to 5 June. A three-member Chinese delegation attended the symposium. Zhu Peinan, associate professor of China's Huadong Chemical Engineering Institute; Wang Diandi, professor of the Huanan Engineering College; and Fan Fukang, of the Nanjing Institute of Chemical Engineering, read papers on the application of silicates in the glass, cement and ceramic industries. More than 600 scientists and experts from 117 countries attended the symposium. Energy conservation and utilization of industrial residues for the protection of the human environment were the two main themes of the symposium. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 8 Jun 81 OW]

WARSAW ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE--Warsaw, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Three thousand architects yesterday drew the attention of their fellow representatives and their governments to environmental pollution and called for planned development. The architects, who came here from 80 countries to attend the 14th conference of the international architects society from June 15-21, pointed out in the "Warsaw declaration" issued after the meeting that ever worsening pollution has become one of the most serious problems for many countries. The declaration said that the construction of residential quarters should be in harmony with nature. China sent to the conference a three-man delegation headed by He Guangqian, deputy president of the Chinese Architectural Society. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 25 Jun 81 OW]

ROMANIAN ARTISTS IN NANJING--A 12-member Romanian art troupe premiered in Nanjing at the people's theater on the evening of 2 July. More than 20 programs of instrumental and vocal music and ballet were presented by the visiting artists from Romania. They were warmly welcomed by an audience of over 1,400. Present on the occasion were Wang Haisu, vice governor of Jiangsu, and responsible persons of departments concerned (Ting Yi), (Hong Zunyi) and (Wang Youkui). [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Jul 81 OW]

COOPERATION WITH YUGOSLAV PROVINCE--Belgrade, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--A memorandum on scientific, technological and economic cooperation between China's Jilin Province and Yugoslavia's Vojvodina Autonomous Province was signed on 11 July in Novi Sad. The signing of this document was the result of a 10-day visit to Vojvodina by a Jilin provincial delegation. According to the memorandum, Vojvodina will supply Jilin with sugar beet, sunflower and corn seeds while Jilin will provide the Yugoslav province with paddy rice seeds and rice-growing technology as well as fine-wool sheep and deer for breeding purposes. In addition, both sides will cooperate in such joint projects as furniture making and construction work in other countries. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 12 Jul 81 OW]

LIN HUJIA LEADS DELEGATION TO IRAQ MEETINGS

OW102126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 10 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and the Iraqi Government, a Chinese party and government delegation left here for Baghdad by air today to attend Iraq's national day celebrations and an international conference denouncing Israel for bombing Iraq's nuclear reactor. Leader of the delegation is Lin Hujia, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and minister of agriculture.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and 'Abd al-Rassul al-Wash, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iraqi Embassy in Beijing.

OMANI SHIP, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISIT GUANGZHOU

OW111940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Text] Guangzhou, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--One thousand people from all walks of life gave a grand ceremony today to welcome Oman's traditional seacraft "Sohar" to China.

"Sohar" set sail from Muscat on the Gulf of Oman, November 23, 1980, to test the account of Sindbad the Sailor's legendary 6,000-mile voyage to China 1,200 years ago in "1,001 Arabian Nights," and sailed into Huangpu July 1.

In the early morning today, fluttering with full sails, the 87-foot long deep brown "Sohar" sailed upstream in the Pearl River from Huangpu port under the escort of a ship of the Chinese People's Navy. The crew members danced and sang to celebrate their arrival in Guangzhou. Masses and passengers waved greetings to "modern Sindbad" from Oman.

As "Sohar" berthed at a Guangzhou port at 9:40 am, firecrackers blasted in the sky. The crew was welcomed by Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Vice-Minister Wang Lanxi, Liu Tianfu, governor of Guangdong Province, and leading members of the provincial military region, the South China Sea Fleet, Islamic Association of Guangzhou and representatives from all walks of life. As the crew walked down to the ceremony people danced the traditional lion dance to Chinese and Arab music.

Delivering a speech at the ceremony, Huang Zhen said, "the 'Sohar' set sail from Muscat, Oman's capital, and triumphantly arrived in Guangzhou for a visit after more than seven months' voyage. This symbolizes the new development of a long history of friendship between the two peoples.

"Under the leadership of Sultan Qabus, Oman has achieved great progress in economic construction and in inheriting and developing national culture," he said.

Huang Zhen praised the Omani Government for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty in world affairs, and for their support of the Palestinian people in their struggle against the Israeli aggression as well as their position in opposing hegemonists' expansion.

Faysal ibn 'Ali, minister of the national heritage and culture and leader of the Omani Government delegation, also made a speech at the ceremony. He said, "The cultural exchange relations between the peoples of our two friendly countries are old. The event for 'Sohar's' successful voyage has improved the close relations over a long history between the two peoples."

Ibrahim Hamud as-Subhi, Omani ambassador to China, composed a poem at the ceremony to praise the new development of the Oman-China friendship.

Also present at the ceremony were other members of the Omani Government delegation.

DISSIDENTS QUESTION CCP ASSESSMENT OF MAO'S ROLE

OW141355 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (AFP)--Underground dissidents have strongly questioned a recent assessment of Mao Zedong's historical role by the Chinese Communist Party which concluded that "his merits were primary and his errors secondary." A hand-written mimeographed leaflet received by foreigners here and signed by a group calling itself "Union for the Study of the Democratic Revolution in China" said Mao's legacy had been one of "poverty, death, fear and hard labor."

The leaflet, slipped in a magazine received in the ordinary mail and entitled "To Persist With Superstition Can Only Increase the Wrath of the People," added that the Communist Party had "insulted the Chinese people" by proclaiming that Mao's merits far outweighed his errors. "The Chinese people did not forget the three red flags and the cruel and mad Cultural Revolution," it noted.

The "three red flags," a movement launched in 1958, was based on the "Great Leap Forward," "the people's communes" and the party's "general line," campaigns masterminded by Mao which generally had disastrous results.

Accusing Mao of having identified himself with the state and the party and of having practiced a personality cult, the leaflet said "whoever passes himself off as a god is an enemy of the Chinese people." Calling China's "great helmsman" a "feudal dictator" and saying he was seen by the majority of the population as a "plotter," authors of the tract pointed out that one of Mao's traits was his tendency to "confuse the just with the unjust."

They concluded by saying it was now time to put an end to the "superstitions" surrounding the Mao cult and that "an equitable judgment of (Mao's) crimes and contributions must be presented to the Chinese people."

STATE COUNCIL ANNOUNCES OFFICIALS' APPOINTMENT

OW150430 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--The State Council appointed a number of state functionaries on 3 May 1981. The namelist is as follows:

The State Economic Commission: Vice Ministers Zhao Yinhua [9392 5593 5478] and Liu Kun [0491 2492].

Ministry of Civil Affairs: Vice Ministers Yue Song [1471 1529], Pan Youge [3382 0645 0766] [ge jia yan pang] [0766 0502 6056 2460--explaining last Chinese character "ge" of the name Pan Youge] and Cui Naifu, [1508 0035 1133]. Advisers An Jianping [1355 1696 1627] and Su Jiguang [5685 4949 0342].

Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Vice Ministers Lu Xuejian [0712 1331 0313] and Lian Tianjun [6647 3944 3975].

Ministry of Agriculture: Advisers Zhu Min [2612 2404] and Zuo Ye [1563 0673].

Ministry of Building Materials Industry: Vice Ministers Bai Xiangyin [4104 0686 6892], Du Chunyong [2629 2504 3057], Ren Puzhai [0117 2613 7872], Ding Yuan [0002 0626], Wang Huaiyi [3769 2037 5030], Qi Jun [4359 1498], Du Enxun [2629 1869 6064], Yang Zhengmin [2799 2163 3046], and Gao Tie [7559 6993].

Ministry of Public Health: Vice Minister Yang Chun [2799 4783] (female).

Counselor Office of the State Council: Deputy Director Wang Liming [3769 4539 2494].

State Statistical Bureau: Deputy Director Liu Guoguang [0491 0948 0342].

Counsellor of the embassy to the Albanian People's Republic: Li Fangping [2621 2455 1627].

Consul general to Alexandria, the Arab Republic of Egypt: Hou Dezhang [0186 1795 4545].

HONGQI REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK110901 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 12, 16 Jun 81 pp 22-31

[Special commentary by Ma Qibin [7456 7871 1755], Chen Dengcai [7115 4098 2088] and Chen Wei [7115 1218]: "The Formation and Development of Mao Zedong Thought"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] For the past half a century and more, the Chinese communists with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative have made a theoretical synthesis of China's unique experience in its protracted revolution in accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. This synthesis constituted a scientific system of guidelines befitting China's conditions--Mao Zedong Thought. Sprouted during the party's infancy, it has taken shape, enriched itself and developed step-by-step as the party has grown more and more mature and has guided us to win a great victory in revolution and construction. It has been borne out by history that without the Communist Party there can be no Mao Zedong Thought and no socialist new China. Correctly understanding Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and Mao Zedong Thought and unwaveringly upholding Marxism-Leninism; Mao Zedong Thought is a fundamental question which has a vital bearing on the future and destiny of the party and state.

I

The emergence of Mao Zedong Thought in the Orient and its birth in China is an inevitable development of history. After World War I and the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia under the leadership of Lenin, the world's proletarian revolution reached a new stage of development and the CCP began to apply the theory of Marxism-Leninism to lead the Chinese people in carrying out revolutionary struggles. It was under these historical conditions that Mao Zedong Thought came into being.

As we all know, Marxism stems from the sum total of the revolutionary experiences and revolutionary ideas of all countries. "This theory provides only general guiding principles, which, in particular, are applied in England differently than in France, in France differently than in Germany, and in Germany differently than in Russia." ("Collected Works of Lenin," vol 4, pp 187-88) Likewise, these principles are applied in China differently than in Russia. This is because each country has its own historical conditions and particular features not found in other countries. In a big semifeudal and semicolonial country like China, which is made up mostly of peasants, which takes opposition to imperialism and feudalism as its immediate task and where social contradictions are extremely complicated, how the proletarian political party should lead its masses in carrying out the national democratic revolution and in marching toward the socialist and communist society is a difficult but special task. We can never accomplish such a task without the guidance of Marxist-Leninist theory. However, we also cannot succeed by mechanically applying the general principles of Marxism-Leninism. To lead a great struggle like the Chinese revolution, we must have a very creative and bold theory. Only in this way can we lead the revolution to victory. Thus, the birth of Mao Zedong Thought which has as its basic feature the combination of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution in the course of China's new democratic revolution and the collective struggle of the party and the people is an inevitable historical phenomenon.

Combining Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution is a great task. In the history of our party, this combination was not accomplished in one move. Our party began to explore the basic issues of the Chinese revolution from its founding days to the first great revolution. In the great countrywide struggle against imperialism and feudalism, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Li Dazhao, Qu Qiubai, Cai Hesen, Deng Zhongxia, Chen Yannian and other comrades upheld the principles stand of Marxism-Leninism and integrated themselves with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

Comrade Mao Zedong's important works such as "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" and "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan," his call in early 1927 for the peasant self-defense corps to "march into the mountains" to "lay a military foundation," his teaching that unless revolutionary armed forces were preserved there was no way to cope with future contingencies, and so on, were the earliest manifestations of this combination. However, because our party was still very young and had only a superficial understanding of Marxism-Leninism and the reality in China, Mao Zedong Thought could not yet take shape.

The period from 1927 to the Zunyi conference in January 1935 was very important in the formation of Mao Zedong Thought. Having been tempered during the first revolutionary civil war, our party had acquired experiences of success and failure. After the failure of the great revolution and under the extreme threat of terror from the counterrevolutionaries, our party continued to hold high the banner of opposing imperialism and feudalism and led the broad masses of workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals and other revolutionary people in carrying out a great political, military and ideological struggle. The "August 1" Nanchang uprising led by Zhou Enlai and other comrades fired the first shot of armed resistance against the Kuomintang. At the CCP "August 7" meeting, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the brilliant idea of "political power growing out of the barrel of a gun." Afterward, he led the autumn harvest uprising and together with Comrade Zhu De and other comrades, initiated the Jinggang mountains revolutionary base area. A large number of the party backbone leaders went to the countryside to wage a guerrilla war and acquired new experience in setting up "armed independent regimes of workers and peasants." In those 8 years of arduous struggle, the party led the masses in resisting the offensives of the Kuomintang reactionaries and in opposing the Japanese imperialists' aggression in China after the "September 18 incident," thus greatly pushing forward the liberation of the Chinese people. In those days of "arduous struggle, to start and undertaking when numerous wars were taking place," our party, represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, followed the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism; adhered to the basic principle of integrating theory with practice; proceeded from China's national conditions; independently probed into Marxism; used Marxist theory to solve practical problems; with tremendous political perseverance and theoretical courage, struggled against dogmatist and left adventurist mistakes committed by the Communist International, Wang Ming and others in the Chinese revolution; creatively solved a series of basic problems of the Chinese revolution, and found a correct road for the Chinese revolution of seizing political power by means of armed struggle. These were important signs of the formation of Mao Zedong Thought.

In accordance with China's actual situation, Mao Zedong and other comrades clearly noted China's social nature, social contradictions and characteristics of the Chinese revolution after the failure of the great revolution. Under extremely difficult conditions, our party shifted the focus of work from cities to the countryside and carried out the agrarian revolution war. That was a new and great change of historical significance.

THE THEORY OF SETTING UP AND DEVELOPING RED POLITICAL POWER WAS CREATED, AND A NEW PATH IN THE CHINESE PATTERN OF SEIZING POLITICAL POWER BY MEANS OF ARMED STRUGGLE WAS OPENED UP. This meant setting up "armed independent regimes of workers and peasants," integrating the peasant agrarian revolution under the leadership of the proletariat, carrying out armed struggle, strengthening the revolutionary base areas and developing red zones amidst the white regime. It "was the highest form of peasant struggle under the leadership of the proletariat in semicolonial China and was the inevitable outcome of the growth of peasant struggle in a semicolony." (Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol 1, p 95) The Chinese people pinned their greatest hopes on it. It emerged in the course of the collective struggle of the party and the people with the path taken by Zhu De and Mao Zedong and by Fang Zhimin of setting up base areas, building up political power in a planned way, carrying out deep-going Agrarian revolution and expanding the people's armed forces as the correct representative.

Later Comrade Mao Zedong generalized this path as "encircling the cities from the rural areas and then capturing them." This was a new conclusion not found in the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin or Stalin and was also an unprecedented undertaking in the history of the international communist movement.

DURING THE PERIOD FROM THE SANWAN REORGANIZATION TO THE GUTIAN MEETING, THE PROBLEM OF THE PRINCIPLE FOR BUILDING THE PARTY AND THE ARMY WAS SOLVED. The Chinese Red Army was an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution. Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other comrades stressed the party's leadership over the army, set up party branches at the company level and corrected various kinds of nonproletarian ideas inside the party. In addition, in opposing Chiang Kai-shek's counterrevolutionary "encirclement and suppression," they created a set of strategies and tactics for guerrilla warfare and mobile warfare having the nature of guerrilla warfare. That was the key to setting up and developing the Red regime.

IN HIS WORK "OPPOSE BOOK WORSHIP," COMRADE MAO ZEDONG PUT FORWARD FOR THE FIRST TIME THE IDEOLOGICAL PRINCIPLE OF INTEGRATING THE BASIC TENETS OF MARXISM-LENINISM WITH CHINESE REALITY. One of his famous sayings was: "The victory of the Chinese revolutionary struggle depends on Chinese comrades' understanding of China's conditions." He criticized the dogmatist mistake of some people who would say, "Show me where it's written in the book," whenever they opened their mouths, and of relying only on directives from the Communist International or from higher organs to solve practical problems of the revolution. He drew the well-known conclusion of "no investigation, no right to speak." He held that without investigation of actual situations, idealistic class estimations and idealistic work guidance would emerge. He put forward for the first time the ideological principle of integrating the basic tenets of Marxism with China's reality and stated that in our struggle it was necessary to study Marxist "books." However, the ideas in these books had to be integrated with China's reality, and it was imperative to correct "book worship" which was divorced from reality. It was precisely because Mao Zedong and other comrades persisted in integrating theory with reality and opposed "book worship" that a new path for the Chinese revolution of seizing political power by means of armed force was opened up, which guided the liberation of the Chinese people to victory.

The CCP Zunyi conference in January 1935 corrected those military and organizational mistakes of decisive importance and established Comrade Mao Zedong's leading position in the Red Army and the party's Central Committee. That was a turning point in the course of events of great historical significance. It saved the party and the Red Army and it saved the Chinese revolution. It ensured the party's victory in leading the Red Army's Long March, realized the plan of going north to resist Japanese aggression and pushed forward the struggle for liberation of the Chinese people along the road of encircling the cities from the rural areas.

II

The decade from 1935 to 1945 was a period in which the Chinese revolution acquired rich experience from failures and setbacks, continuously strengthened the revolutionary forces and prepared to seize countrywide victory. It was also an important period in which Mao Zedong Thought was increasingly enriched, and developed in all aspects and became mature. In these 10 years, our party overcame all kinds of difficulties and obstacles, set up a national united front to resist Japanese aggression, went all out to mobilize the masses, expanded the people's forces and led the 8th Route Army, the New 4th Army and the people's anti-Japanese armed forces independently. With the initiative in our own hands, we waged an anti-Japanese guerrilla war on an unprecedented scale, set up anti-Japanese base areas at the enemy's rear, smashed Chiang Kai-shek's anticommunist scheme and finally defeated the Japanese aggressors. Since the party already had 24 years of experience in struggle, had made repeated comparisons between the two victories and two failures and carried out a great deal of study and summarizing of problems of the Chinese revolution using the theory of Marxism-Leninism, it was able to formulate a line and a complete set of concrete policies suitable for the actual situation during the war of resistance against Japan.

Through the rectification movement throughout the party, the adoption of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in History" and the successful convening of the party's "seventh congress," the whole party became united on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought was generally recognized by the whole party.

1. ONE OF THE PROMINENT SIGNS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MATURITY OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT WAS THE FOUNDING OF A COMPLETE THEORY OF THE NEW DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION. THIS WAS A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO THE MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY.

The relations between the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution were scientifically expounded. In accordance with the international environment of the Chinese revolution and the nature of the Chinese society, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the whole revolutionary movement led by the CCP, including the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, had to be divided into two stages. The first stage was new democracy and only the second stage was socialism. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The new democratic revolution is a revolution of the masses of people under the leadership of the proletariat to oppose imperialism and feudalism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 610) It no longer belonged to the category of the old world bourgeois democratic revolution but was a part of the world's proletarian socialist revolution. Its ultimate future was not capitalism but socialism and communism. New democracy and socialism were two revolutionary stages of a different nature. Only with a clear understanding of the difference and connection between the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution could we correctly lead the Chinese revolution.

The Marxist method of class analysis was creatively used to divide China's bourgeoisie into two parts. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the big bourgeoisie (bureaucratic bourgeoisie) was the running dog of imperialism and it was the target of the revolution. However, because each group of the big bourgeoisie had a different imperialist background, when the spearhead of the revolution was directed at one imperialist system, big bourgeois groups of another imperialist system might participate in the struggle against it. Therefore, we should make use of this contradiction and look upon these groups as indirect allies in order to isolate and oppose the main enemy at the time. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that in the broad national revolutionary united front, we should adopt the strategic principles of "making use of contradictions, winning over the majority, opposing the minority and destroying them one by one," and implement the strategic policies of "developing the progressive forces, winning over the forces in the middle and isolating the diehard forces." Historical facts have proved that these strategic principles are entirely correct. Comrade Mao Zedong also pointed out that the Chinese national bourgeoisie was a class with a dual character. In the new democratic revolution, this made it possible for the national bourgeoisie to become an ally of the revolution but not the main force of the revolution, far less could it play the role of a leader in the revolution. Therefore, in the united front, the party should adopt the policy of both unity and struggle toward the national bourgeoisie. Addressing the erroneous ideas of "everything through the united front" and "everything to be submitted to the united front" advocated by the Communist International and Wang Ming, Comrade Mao Zedong stressed that we should adhere to the party's principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and implement the policy of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands in the united front. The national struggle was thus in keeping with class struggle.

The mutual relations between the united front, armed struggle and the strengthening of the party were penetratingly expounded. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that in old China, the people lacked even the minimum democratic rights. Therefore, armed struggle was the chief form of struggle in the Chinese revolution and the army was the chief form of organization. Without armed struggle, the proletariat had no status, the people had no status, the Communist Party had no status and the revolution could not win victory.

The Chinese armed struggle was a peasant revolutionary war under the leadership of the proletariat. The peasants accounted for 80 percent of the Chinese population and were the main force of the Chinese revolutionary contingent. The Chinese revolution was virtually a peasant revolution. Solving the problem of land for the peasants and liberating the peasants from feudal land relationships was the main ingredient and the foundation of the new democratic revolution. History has already proved: Armed struggle, the united front and strengthening the party were our party's three main treasures for defeating the enemy in the Chinese revolution and were also our party's three basic problems in tackling the Chinese revolution. A correct solution to these three problems and their mutual relations meant correct leadership of the whole of the Chinese revolution. Concerning this, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in a deep-going way: "The united front and armed struggle are the two basic weapons for defeating the enemy. The united front is intended to carry on armed struggle. The party is the heroic warrior wielding the two weapons, the united front and the armed struggle, to storm and shatter the enemy's positions. That is how the three are related to each other." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 2, p 576)

2. THE PROLETARIAN MILITARY THEORY WAS ESTABLISHED. THIS WAS ALSO ONE OF THE PROMINENT SIGNS OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MATURITY OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT.

Proceeding from China's national conditions, the characteristics and laws of China's revolutionary war were scientifically analyzed. Comrade Mao Zedong stated that there were four main characteristics of China's revolutionary war: A large semicolonial country which had undergone a great revolution and whose political and economic development were disproportionate, a powerful enemy, a weak Red Army and the agrarian revolution. These characteristics determined the guidelines and many of its strategic and tactical principles. They showed that there were both favorable and difficult conditions in China's revolutionary war. "This is the fundamental law of China's revolutionary war, from which many other laws ensue." (ibid, vol 1, p 175)

The fundamental principle for strengthening a new-type people's army was systematically established. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 988) Inside the army, we had to set up correct relations between officers and soldiers, between higher and lower levels and among military, political and logistics work. There had to be democratic life within certain limits and military discipline with authority based on conscientious observance. Outside the army, we had to set up correct relations between the army and the people, between the army and the government and between our army and other friendly forces. In work related to the enemy army, we had to have correct policies for its disintegration and the winning over of prisoners of war. The army had to accept absolute leadership of the party. Soldiers were the foundation of the army. We had to imbue the army with progressive political spirit. Political and ideological work was the lifeline of our army.

A complete set of strategies and tactics for the people's war was created. Comrade Mao Zedong stated: "The richest source of power for waging war lies in the masses of the people." (Ibid vol 2, p 478) If the army and the people were united as one, we would be invincible. In the people's war, if there was only the main force, the Red Army without the people's guerrilla warfare, we would be like a one-armed general. The strategies and tactics of our army were based on the people's war. "Our strategy is 'pit 1 against 10' and our tactics are 'pit 10 against 1'--this is one of our fundamental principles for mastering the enemy." (Ibid vol 1, p 209) When our enemy was strong and we were weak, our army's way of fighting had to be protracted strategic war and also a war of quick decisions in campaigns and battles. We had to concentrate a superior force to destroy the enemy forces one by one. In the 8-year war of resistance against Japan, our army's fighting policy was basically carrying out guerrilla warfare but we seized the favorable opportunity to carry out mobile warfare.

The basic characteristic of the so-called mobile warfare under favorable conditions was "fight when you can win, move away when you can't win." (ibid, p 214) "Moving" was for the purpose of "fighting" and "fighting" was a basic point on which we established our strategic and tactical policies. In 1945, with the development of the war, at the appropriate time, our party proposed the change in military strategy from guerrilla warfare as the dominant factor to mobile and positional warfare as the dominant factors.

3. ANOTHER SIGN OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND MATURITY OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT WAS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUND THEORY ON STRENGTHENING THE PARTY

In China, where modern industry accounted for a very small percentage of the economy, and the proletariat accounted for a very small percentage of the population while the peasants and other petite bourgeoisie accounted for the great majority, it was an extremely difficult task to strengthen a Marxist-Leninist party. Therefore, in order to strengthen and consolidate the party organizationally, we had to stress strengthening the party ideologically before we could reach unanimity of thinking of the whole party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Ideological education is the key link to be grasped in uniting the whole party for great political struggles. Unless this is done, the party cannot accomplish any of its political tasks." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 1,043) At the same time, we had to strengthen the party organizationally, adhere to democratic centralism, strictly observe the party's discipline, correctly implement the party's policy for cadres, strengthen the party's unity, eliminate unprincipled factional struggle and oppose individualism and sectarianism before we could build a centralized and united party.

In the war of resistance against Japan, our party created the form of rectification to educate the whole party in Marxism-Leninism. We adhered to the principle of integrating theory with practice, opposed subjectivism, sectarianism and stereotyped party writing, unfolded positive ideological struggle and reformed the party according to the standard of the vanguard of the proletariat. During the rectification, we also formulated policies and principles for correctly handling innerparty relations, practiced the policy of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and adopted the method of "unity-criticism-unity" so as to attain the goal of clarifying ideas and uniting comrades.

During the party's long-term struggle, especially through the rectification and the study of the party's history, the party's fine traditions and styles were established. These were mainly the style of integrating theory with practice, the style of having close ties with the masses and the style of self-criticism. These three great styles are prominent signs distinguishing our party from and other political parties.

At the party's "seventh congress" in 1945, Comrade Liu Shaoqi systematically expounded the scientific theories of Mao Zedong Thought, stating: "These theories are reflected in all the works of Comrade Mao Zedong and in many documents of the party." ("Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution") The congress explicitly stipulated: "The CCP takes the line of integrating Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution, Mao Zedong Thought, as the guide for all its work." ("The CCP Constitution") The "seventh congress" was one of unity and victory. It made extremely important preparations for our party to strive for countrywide victory of the revolution.

III

The period between 1946 and 1957 saw brilliant victories unprecedented in the history of the Chinese revolution. It was also a period during which Mao Zedong Thought continued to develop and win great victories through a new course of practice. During this period, our party, guided by Mao Zedong Thought, led the Chinese people to wage the unprecedented liberation war, to win a complete victory of the new democratic revolution, to found the people's new China, to successfully realize the change from new democracy to socialism, to fundamentally complete the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production and to theoretically and practically fulfill the arduous task of building the socialist system in China, which has one-fourth of the world's population and is economically and culturally backward.

1. THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR WAS WON AND A REPUBLIC UNDER THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC
DICTATORSHIP FOUNDED

Revolutionary dual tactics were used to combat counterrevolutionary dual tactics. After winning the war of resistance against Japan, the Chinese people were faced with a decisive struggle between China's two destinies and two futures, which meant building a bright China or a dark one. To race against time to make preparations for a civil war, Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed Comrade Mao Zedong three times, asking him to come to Chongqing for talks. At that time, Comrade Stalin told our party to hand over our weapons for a "legitimate" position in exchange. During this complicated struggle, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the policy of "giving tit for tat and fighting for every inch of land" as a countermeasure against Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary policy of "wresting every ounce of power and every ounce of grain" from the people. They firmly resisted the adverse current of "handing over our guns" in the international communist movement, pointing out that "the arms of the people, every gun and every bullet, must be kept and not handed over." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 4, p 1,107) After Chiang Kai-shek's scheme of fraudulent peace had gone bankrupt, the KMT reactionaries, counting on their temporarily superior forces, waged a countrywide reactionary civil war. Facing the fierce-looking KMT reactionaries who were supported by U.S. imperialism and armed to the teeth, Comrade Mao Zedong showed the boldness of a proletarian revolutionary and put forward the famous thesis that "Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters, the U.S. reactionaries, are all paper tigers too." (ibid, p 1,139) He confidently pointed out: Judging from a long-term point of view, the really powerful forces do not belong to the reactionaries but rather to the people; history will finally prove that our millet plus rifles are more powerful than Chiang Kai-shek's airplanes plus tanks. While stressing that strategically it was necessary to despise the enemy, he asked the whole party and the whole army to tactically take the enemy seriously, to aim at wiping out the enemy's effective strength and, in every campaign, to concentrate superior forces many times outnumbering the enemy forces and to completely encircle the enemy without allowing any escape from the net of encirclement so that the PLA, which was temporarily in an inferior position, might grow stronger and stronger through fighting. This superb art of daring to win and knowing how to struggle reflected the vivid application and development of the Marxist strategic and tactical thinking.

The theory of launching a strategic offensive was created to guide a decisive strategic battle to victory. After our army smashed Chiang Kai-shek's all-out offensive against places of strategic importance in the liberated areas, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong commanded the PLA to resolutely launch a strategic offensive and spread the war to areas under KMT control. On 30 June 1947, our mighty army units led by Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping fought their way across the Huanghe and marched toward Dabie mountains, thereby raising the curtain on the PLA's strategic offensive. Chen Geng and others led the Taiyue army corps to boldly drive on to western Henan. Another mighty army led by Chen Yi and Su Yu pressed onward to southwestern Shandong and the Henan-Anhui-Jiangsu borders. Along these three routes our army fought on the exterior lines and swept through the length and breadth of the Chang Jiang, Huaihe, and Huanghe and Hanshui basins, shaking the KMT reactionary rule to the roots. The three major campaigns, that is, the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign, the Huai-Hai campaign and the Beijing-Tianjin campaign, launched between September 1948 and January 1949 were unprecedented decisive strategic battles and were followed by our army's countrywide advance, in which our army conducted strategic operations of pursuing and wiping out enemy forces. Under the correct commands of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Peng Dehuai, our army fought like a fierce tiger and was irresistible on every battlefield, drawing a spectacular picture of the entire strategic offensive of the Chinese people's liberation war. The 10 major principles of military affairs formulated in the course of the heroic people's war and the theory of strategic offensive summed up by Comrade Mao Zedong added new weapons to the treasure house of the Marxist-Leninist military theories.

The people's new China was founded under the guidance of the theory of the people's democratic dictatorship. After the people's liberation war had come to the stage of strategic offensive, the party's policies became the key to winning a countrywide victory of the revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong emphatically pointed out: "Only when all the policies and tactics of the party are on the correct path will it be possible for the Chinese revolution to win victory." (ibid, p 1,241) He drafted a number of documents for the party, summarizing the general line and policy concerning the new democratic revolution and the agrarian reform and focusing utmost attention on directing party organizations to correct the "leftist" mistakes in carrying out the party's policies during the revolutionary upsurge. These documents not only guaranteed the triumphant development of the revolution but also enriched and developed the theory of Mao Zedong Thought on the new democratic revolution. With our army's victory in the decisive strategic battle, the main force with which Chiang Kai-shek launched the counterrevolutionary civil war was wiped out. The KMT reactionary clique attempted to stage a comeback. Instigated by U.S. imperialism, it again practiced the fraudulent peace. In this situation, the question of whether the revolution should be carried through to the end or be given up halfway was placed conspicuously before the party and the people. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "We must use the revolutionary method to wipe out all the forces of reaction resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely; we must unswervingly persist in overthrowing imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism; and we must overthrow the reactionary rule of the KMT on a countrywide scale and set up a republic that is a people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the proletariat and with the worker-peasant alliance as its main body." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 4, p 1,266) He called on people of the whole country to carry the revolution through to the end and put forward the theory of a people's democratic dictatorship, thereby correctly guiding the whole party, the whole army and the people of the entire country to completely wipe out the counterrevolutionary armed forces, to thoroughly smash the Chiang Kai-shek clique's reactionary state machinery and to establish the national government under the people's democratic dictatorship. The establishment of this government was a concentrated expression of the fruits which the Chinese people had gained in their revolutionary struggle. It also opened a new road for the socialist revolution in China. Later, in his report to the second plenary session of the seventh party Central Committee, he demonstrated that with the winning of a countrywide victory, the party should shift the focus of its work from the countryside to the cities and laid down the fundamental policy for the party's political, economic and diplomatic work after the countrywide victory. Then, in his article "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," he summed up the fundamental experience of the Chinese revolution and concentrated it into one point, "that is, the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." (ibid, p 1,417) He said that the people's democratic dictatorship meant democracy for the people and dictatorship over the reactionaries. He also pointed out: There are bourgeois republics in foreign lands, but China cannot have a bourgeois republic. These expositions enriched and developed the Marxist theory on the proletarian dictatorship.

2. THE GREAT CHANGE FROM NEW DEMOCRACY TO SOCIALISM WAS SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED

In light of the economic and political conditions created by the victory of the new democratic revolution, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the guiding ideology of making preparations in 3 years and carrying out planned economic construction in a decade. Conditions were complicated and all tasks had to be undertaken during the initial period after the founding of the new China. Vigorous efforts were made to restore and develop production, and the masses were organized to directly participate in the drive to change the old relations of production and emancipate productive forces. At the third plenary session of the seventh party Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the program "fight for a fundamental turn for the better in the nation's financial and economic situation," aimed at restoring our country's national economy.

He also laid down the party's strategic and tactical policy of "do not hit out in all directions," a policy for steadily accomplishing revolutionary change. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, the army and the people waged the earth-shaking war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, carried out a mighty agrarian reform movement in the newly liberated areas inhabited by 300 million people, and launched a countrywide mass campaign to suppress counterrevolutionaries. After systematically taking measures to confiscate bureaucrat-capital enterprises, to crack down on speculation and profiteering, to stabilize market prices, to readjust industry and commerce and to put the socialist state sector of the national economy in a leading position, they launched the movement against "three evils" as well as the movement against "five evils" to repulse the frenzied attack of the bourgeoisie, and put the capitalist industry and commerce onto the path of state capitalism subordinate to the socialist state sector of the national economy and under the supervision of the working class. Subsequently, in only 3 years, we not only healed the serious wounds caused by the long years of war, restored the national economy and pushed it above the highest level before the liberation war but also organically combined the thoroughgoing completion of the tasks of the democratic revolution with the preparation for the countrywide socialist transformation and construction, thereby adding a brilliant chapter to the history of the development of Marxism-Leninism.

3. A PATH OF SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION SUITABLE TO CHINA'S CHARACTERISTICS WAS CREATIVELY OPENED UP.

In the course of planning a revolutionary change, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong closely watched the change in the relations between cities and the countryside and the development of principal contradictions in our country. Based on Lenin's theory of transition and their own practical experience, they promptly laid down the policy of simultaneously carrying out socialist construction and transformation and put forward the general line of gradually accomplishing the country's socialist industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce for the transition period. This general line reflected the inevitability of historical development. On the road to socialist transformation, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, working with utmost efforts, first led the 500 million peasants to get organized and accomplish the socialist transformation in agriculture. Thanks to the party's correct principles and policies and reasonable steps, an upsurge of socialist transformation emerged very quickly in the vast countryside, the peasant masses embarked on the road to becoming well-off together, and the arduous task of socialist transformation in agriculture was fundamentally completed in a few years. In transforming capitalist industry and commerce and in view of the fact that China's capitalism had been deprived of its main body, that is, bureaucrat capital, after the triumph of the democratic revolution, and that the Chinese national bourgeoisie still had a dual character during the period of transition from new democracy to socialism, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong put forward the policy of "utilizing, restricting and transforming" the capitalist industry and commerce and found that "state capitalism is the only road for the transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and for the gradual completion of the transition to socialism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 5, p 98) In the course of practice, they also formulated a number of reasonable steps for transforming state capitalism from a lower to a higher level, such as the state's placing orders with private enterprises for processing of materials or manufactured goods, a state monopoly on purchase and marketing, selling of goods for the state on a commission basis and joint state-private management of enterprises, and adopted the policy of peaceful "redemption" for acquiring the means of production owned by the national bourgeoisie. Subsequently, our country was able to triumphantly accomplish the historical task of transforming the capitalist economy under the conditions of having very few social upheavals and to rather smoothly remold the majority of exploiters into socialist laborers who could earn their own living.

Thus, the idea of redeeming the bourgeoisie as put forth by Marx and Lenin was realized in China for the first time. This was a great achievement in the history of socialism in China and the world and a splendid victory of Mao Zedong Thought.

4. A NEW WAY FOR SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION SUITABLE TO OUR COUNTRY'S CONDITIONS WAS EXPLORED

While directing the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production, the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out that the purpose of the socialist transformation was to increase productivity and accomplish the country's industrialization. Comrade Mao Zedong said in his address to the first NPC: "We should gird ourselves to build our country, which is at present economically and culturally backward, into a great industrialized country with a high standard of modern culture in the course of several 5-year plans." (ibid, p 133) Later, when the party national conference discussed the first 5-year plan, he stressed: "What we have set out to accomplish, think about and dig into is socialist industrialization, socialist transformation and the modernization of our national defenses." (ibid, p 144) Under the direct guidance of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, our country achieved brilliant results in carrying out the first 5-year plan of developing its national economy. In April 1956, in his speech entitled "On the 10th Major Relationships," Comrade Mao Zedong, drawing lessons from the Soviet Union, summed up our country's experience in economic construction. Bearing in mind the fact that ours was a big agricultural country, he pointed out that the relationship between heavy industry on the one hand and light industry and agriculture on the other should be properly handled, agriculture should be taken as the basis of developing the national economy, and China should develop industry in its own way. During the eighth national party congress, Comrades Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping made important reports and Comrade Chen Yun delivered an important speech, correctly analyzing the new changes in the relationship between various classes in our country, pointing out that in our country the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had been basically resolved and that the major task for the people of the whole country during the new period was to develop the productive forces, and confirming that the focus of the party's work should be shifted to socialist construction. In February 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong delivered a speech entitled "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" to the supreme state conference. He put forward the theory of correctly distinguishing and handling the two types of qualitatively different social contradictions and demonstrated that correctly handling the contradictions among the people for the purpose of uniting the people of the whole country to develop our country's economy and culture had become the main theme of our country's political life. He said: "Our basic task has changed from unfettering the productive forces to protecting and expanding them in the context of the new relations of production." (ibid, p 377) To correctly handle the contradictions among the people and build socialism, it is necessary to adopt the political policies of "unity-criticism-unity," "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the economic policies of giving overall consideration and making proper arrangements. The documents of the eighth national party congress and Comrade Mao Zedong's new achievements in his theories and policies carried in his works mentioned above are brilliant records of the triumphant development of Mao Zedong Thought. They are still playing an important role as our guide.

In the course of all-round socialist construction in our country, the theory of strengthening democratic centralism in the party and the task of carrying out technical revolution as put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong and the great blueprints of building a powerful modern socialist country as drawn up by Comrade Zhou Enlai are of vital significance for our party in probing into the laws of socialist construction.

IV

While China was carrying out revolution and construction, Comrade Mao Zedong creatively applied dialectical materialism and historical materialism to the whole of our party's work and formulated some scientific methods of thinking, work and leadership. His important works, including "On Practice," "On Contradictions," "Reform Our Study," "Rectify the Party's Work Style," "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," "Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" intensively reflect his ideology in this aspect. To sum up, his ideology comprises the basic points of seeking truth from facts, taking the mass line, maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.

1. SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS

During the 1930's, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out the necessity to oppose book worship, to proceed from reality and to link theory with reality. He stressed that investigation and study are the first step of all work. He said: "No investigation, no right to speak." In summing up the experiences and lessons of the Chinese revolution, many of his works, especially his philosophical works, penetratingly discussed and enriched the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialects. He repeatedly pointed out that a correct understanding can often be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice. He elucidated and elaborated the core of dialectics--the law of unity of opposites. In his important works on questions of the Chinese revolutionary war, he furnished brilliant examples of applying and developing the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge and dialectics in the course of practice. Our party persists in the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, making investigations, testing truth through practice and developing truth in the course of practice. For this reason, it dares to throw away the principles and conclusions unsuitable to China's conditions and replaces them with new principles and conclusions suitable to China's conditions, thereby successfully creating the great cause of Sinicizing Marxism-Leninism and turning it into an invincible weapon for the Chinese people.

2. TAKING THE MASS LINE

The people are the makers of history. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in making world history. We must do everything for the people, trust them, rely on them and form one with them, and only thus can we surmount any difficulty, and no enemy can crush us. Therefore, we should establish the viewpoint of trusting that the people can emancipate themselves and the viewpoint of learning from the people. In doing our work, we should uphold the scientific Marxist-Leninist method of leadership of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge," "from the masses and back to the masses," "combining the general with the particular" and "combining the leaders and the masses." In this way, it will be possible to integrate the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge with the method of leadership of taking the mass line. This is a scientific summary of our party's historical experience gained in the long course of revolutionary struggles. This is also a unique achievement made by the Chinese communists represented by Comrade Mao Zedong in applying Marxism-Leninism.

3. MAINTAINING INDEPENDENCE, KEEPING THE INITIATIVE IN OUR OWN HANDS AND RELYING ON OUR OWN EFFORTS.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We stand for self-reliance. We hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it; we depend on our own efforts, on the creative power of the whole army and the entire people." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol 3, p 965) In a big country like ours, we must mainly depend on our own efforts and self-reliantly develop our revolution and construction. We must be determined to fight through to the end and trust and rely on the Chinese people's wisdom and strength.

We must preserve our national pride and confidence and must never act servilely. Over the past few decades, our party has persistently displayed the spirit of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts, so that we have had the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations.

These three basic points represent the application and development of Marxism-Leninism under China's conditions and are a precious spiritual wealth of our party and state.

However, a most regrettable thing was that during his last years, Comrade Mao Zedong made more and more serious mistakes in theory and practice regarding class struggle in a socialist society and appreciated and encouraged the cult of personality, thus gradually harming the party's democratic centralism and the people's democracy. Conspirators like Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and Kang Sheng made use of these mistakes with ulterior motives. Eventually, this led to the decade-long internal strife in the name of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and brought a great misfortune to the party and the people. These mistakes were contrary to the scientific theories of Mao Zedong Thought. They should definitely be separated from Mao Zedong Thought. For the same reason, the theories and policies, such as the theory of the struggle against hegemonism and the theory of the three worlds, which were put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong during his last years and were proven correct in practice, should be incorporated in the scientific theories of Mao Zedong Thought. This is the materialist attitude of seeking truth from facts. At the same time, we hold that the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought represent a major development, and not an all-round development, of the Marxist-Leninist theories, and still less should they be regarded as the third milestone. This is also the materialist attitude of seeking truth from facts.

The new period of upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought began with the downfall of the "gang of four," especially after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The various strategic policy decisions, such as shifting the focus of the party's work to the socialist modernizations, made by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee constitute a historic change of the most far-reaching significance effected by our party since the founding of new China. This change indicates the correctness of full-scale restoration and reestablishment of Marxism-Leninism in our party ideologically, politically and organizationally. The party Central Committee leads the whole party in starting to seriously correct the leftist mistakes made in all aspects before and during the "Great Cultural Revolution." It has resolutely corrected the erroneous policy of the "two whatevers." While making efforts to eliminate chaos and restore order on all fronts, it has reiterated the necessity to uphold the four basic principles and repeatedly emphasized that the stance, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought must be applied in studying the new conditions and solving the new problems emerging in the course of practice. We must take a correct approach to the historical position held by Comrade Mao Zedong and the great contributions made by Mao Zedong Thought to the Marxist-Leninist theories. In no way should we negate the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought on the grounds that Comrade Mao Zedong committed mistakes during his last years. It is incorrect to adopt a dogmatist attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought. It is also wrong to adopt a nihilist attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought. We should always take Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party and state and firmly uphold the four basic principles, so that our country will continue to press ahead along the revolutionary path opened by Comrade Mao Zedong and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

PLA AIR FORCE EMPHASIZES WORK WITH YOUNG CADRES

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[By XINHUA reporter Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--The party committee of the PLA Air Force has conscientiously done a good job since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres.

It has also done a good job in assigning, at one time or another, nearly 2,000 outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to major posts in the leading groups at the air force [jun 6511], division and regiment levels, and it has promoted the modernization of the air force. Recently, a responsible comrade of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee hailed the air force for doing a good job in replacing old cadres with younger ones.

In the course of practice, the air force party committee has realized that the work of selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres is a strategic task to which we must pay full attention. At the beginning of 1978, the air force party committee worked out plans in accordance with the related instruction issued by the CCP Central Committee Military Commission on selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres and organized a work team to evaluate cadres. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, members of the work team have further emancipated their thinking and quickened their pace in selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres. On the basis of conscientiously assessing the cadres over the past 3 years, the party committees at all levels of all leading groups with a large number of young cadres who have both ability and political integrity. There are 42 air force-level cadres around 50 years old, 231 division-level cadres around 45 years old and over 1,700 regiment-level cadres around 35 years old. Due to the effective measures taken by the party committees at all levels and their prompt actions, the average age of cadres in leading groups of the air force at the air force, division and regiment levels had by the end of 1980 already met the requirement set by the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission.

In selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres, the major tasks of the air force are as follows:

1. Conduct education in a profound manner and raise awareness. Emphasis has been placed on solving the problem of a number of comrades lacking a sense of urgency in ensuring that cadres at all levels become younger. Emphasis has also been placed on combating the conservative thinking of "lining up according to seniority." While taking good political and economic care of the old comrades who work as advisers or are on convalescent leave, it is necessary to repeatedly popularize the requirements imposed on old comrades by the party Central Committee, to meticulously and extensively conduct ideological work and to help the old comrades adopt an overall viewpoint and strengthen their sense of responsibility in selecting and training young and middle-aged cadres.
2. Pay full attention starting at the basic level and lay a good foundation. The air force is a PLA force with airmen as the core. Therefore, in assigning leading cadres to various posts, it is essential to regard efforts to make leading cadres at the aviation regiment and wing levels younger as the foundation in ensuring that members of the leading groups at all levels become younger.
3. Do a good job in planning and make sure that plans are implemented on a solid basis. From the party committee of the air force to the division party committees, each has its own plan to ensure that their cadres become younger. To meet the requirements set in the plans, all party committees and leading cadres should visit one leading group after another in the air force to understand the situation there and make sure that the plan is being implemented in regard to each individual cadre.
4. Attach importance to quality and pay full attention to training. Over the past 3 years, over 6,000 basic-level cadres have been trained by military academies on a rotation basis only. Thus, they have become the reserve force in reinforcing the leading groups at and above the regiment level. In addition, 823 classes in political theory have been held throughout the air force, training over 32,000 cadres at and above the regiment level on a rotation basis. Some 453 training classes were held in the study of various campaigns, training over 11,000 military commanders at and above the regiment level on a rotation basis.

5. Eliminate the pernicious influence of "left" fallacies and implement the party's policy on cadres earnestly and in an all-round manner. For several years, the air force made proper arrangements to take care of those cadres who were attacked and persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Also, on the basis of the principle of attaching importance to what a cadre does, the air force boldly used military and scientific and technical cadres who have had some problems in the past but who have had these problems clarified and who have been doing their work well. As for a number of cadres who have committed errors, they should be trusted as other cadres and allowed to continue to work in the leading group after they have admitted their errors and taken action to correct them.

After a large number of young and middle-aged cadres take the leading posts at the air force, division and regiment levels, they will have given rise to a situation full of vitality in building the people's air force. These young and middle-aged cadres are in the prime of their lives. They know their profession well, and they can fly. Also, they are competent in taking command. They play their leading roles well in various jobs and tell others: "See what I do and follow me." In 1980 the average age of the 24 air division commanders selected and promoted throughout the air force is only a little over 43 years old. The youngest one is only 38 years old. They always lead others in flight training. They take the lead in performing difficult or new maneuvers in flight. They have done an excellent job in strengthening air force training. The pilots say: "With such leading cadres guiding us, the combat effectiveness of the air force will definitely be increased."

NEW ENERGY SOURCES TO BE USED IN RURAL AREAS

OW150118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 15 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--A ten-year development program for new and renewable energy, including biogas, solar and wind energy, geothermal energy and the use of oil shale and peat, is being drawn up for China's rural areas, according to the State Scientific and Technological Commission. The exploitation of energy resources will also be an item in the sixth national five-year plan (1981-1985).

The commission said the program is designed to meet the growing energy needs of the rural areas and is a strategic step toward diversifying the sources of energy in China.

China is fairly rich in conventional energy resources, such as coal, oil and gas, but per capita consumption is low because of the size of the population. As the people's living standards in both urban and rural areas are improving rapidly, energy consumption is quickly rising. The demand cannot be met by conventional energy alone.

According to a 1979 survey by the China energy research society which operates under the aegis of the Scientific and Technological Commission, annual energy consumption in the rural areas was the equivalent of 350 million tons of standard coal. The equivalent of 290 million tons was used for cooking and lighting and mainly obtained from firewood, plant matter and animal waste. These sources of energy were all consumed by direct burning and the efficiency rate was only about 10 percent.

The plant matter available annually was about 400 million tons, the survey said. The amount available for fuel, after animal feed and raw materials for industry had been extracted, was only about 300 million tons, far short of what was required. An additional 70 million cubic meters of firewood had to be burned. Even then, the shortage of cooking fuel was very serious and peasants stripped vegetation from large tracts of land, causing serious soil erosion and desertification and deterioration of organic matter in the soil.

This has caused concern of the government and efforts have been devoted to developing biogas, harnessing solar energy and building small hydropower stations. However development has been slow. Up to 1980, there were about seven million marsh gas pits, about 2,000 solar cookers and 88,000 small hydropower stations with a total capacity of 6.93 million kilowatts. Exploitation of other energy sources was only in the experimental stage.

In the light of economic realities and regional customs, the government has adopted a development policy that stresses suitability to local conditions, diversification and efficiency. The projects will be undertaken by the rural areas and subsidized by the state so as to achieve quick and efficient exploration and utilization.

According to the State Scientific and Technological Commission, efforts in the next ten years will be concentrated on tree planting, biogas, hydropower and solar cookers and the popularization of energy-saving cooking stoves.

It is planned to expand the area of forests so that in ten years they will annually yield enough twigs and leaves for use as firewood to meet one-fourth to one-third of rural cooking fuel needs. In ten years, the number of biogas pits is expected to reach about 20 million, which will meet one-tenth of the energy consumption of rural households. The total capacity of small hydropower stations will also be increased.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY MAKING GOODS FOR CIVILIAN USE

OW090330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--China's aircraft industry has manufactured helicopters, small-sized passenger airliners and also bicycles, sewing machines and washing machines for civilian use in addition to fulfilling national defence assignments. In all, the aircraft industry is turning out 2,000 varieties of products for civilian use.

This was disclosed at a national conference called by the aircraft industry departments to discuss measures to boost the production of goods for civilian use. The conference closed here today.

China's aircraft industry is equipped with advanced machinery and equipment and a fairly strong technical force. It has the capacity to produce a greater variety of products in addition to aircrafts for both military and civilian use. China-made small-sized passenger airliners are now in operation in short-distance domestic flights.

Decisions were made at the national conference to tap the aircraft industry potentiality to the full to include the production of light industrial goods. One of the advantages besides complying to the demand in the domestic market for such goods, the conference held, is that the profits reaped can be used for further expansion of the aircraft industry and the updating of its equipment. Some of the light industrial products will also be for export.

Motor vehicles and durable consumer goods are among the products being turned out by the aircraft industry. Fifteen types of products including bicycles, tape recorders and refrigerators have been listed as major products to be made by the industry to meet growing consumer needs.

The aircraft industry also works for the updating of the light and textile industries and small commune- and brigade-run industrial workshops. It provides equipment and apparatus for agriculture, science, education, culture, sports and medicine.

The aircraft industry is planning to produce engines for motor vehicles and ships and for use as power generating equipment for oil drilling platforms.

FUJIAN CCP COMMITTEE MEETING ON SIXTH CCPCC PLENUM

OW150040 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The fourth enlarged meeting of the third Fujian Provincial CCP Committee opened in Fuzhou today. The task of this meeting is to relay and implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to unify thinking, to strengthen unity and to enhance the revolutionary vigor to make the four modernizations and other work in our province a success. Members and alternate members of the provincial CCP committee attended the meeting. Also present were responsible comrades of various provincial departments and the provincial military district; responsible comrades of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, institutes of higher learning and key industrial and mining enterprises in the province.

This morning, Comrade Ma Xinyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a report on the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Also attending the meeting were Comrades Xiang Nan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao and Xu Ya of the provincial CCP Committee, and Yang Chengwu, Fu Kuiqing and Zhu Shaoqing, leading comrades of the CCP Committee of the Fuzhou PLA units.

Comrade Jin Zhaodian, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who presided over the meeting said: The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is another meeting of great significance in the history of our party following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a meeting for summing up experience and closing the ranks to press forward. We must earnestly study and resolutely implement the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, further unify our thinking, strengthen unity and enhance the revolutionary vigor to make the four modernizations and other work in our province a success.

A total of more than 6,100 people attending this meeting, including party members and cadres of the provincial and municipal departments concerned and heard Comrade Ma Xinyuan's report.

ZHEJIANG PLA COMMANDER LAUDS MAO'S MILITARY IDEAS

OW141459 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Article by (Guo Peifeng), commander of a Red Army regiment stationed in Zhejiang: "Mao Zedong's Military Concepts Are the Fundamental Guarantee for Our Army to Win Victories"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" points out that Comrade Mao Zedong made outstanding contributions to Marxist-Leninist military theory on the building of a revolutionary army and on military strategy. After studying the resolution, I recall the tortuous and difficult road traversed by our Red Army regiment and feel deeply that Mao Zedong's military concepts are the magic weapons for our army to vanquish the enemy and the fundamental guarantee for us to advance from victory to victory.

Our Red Army regiment was founded by Comrade He Long in western Hunan and Hubei in 1928. It took part in the 25,000-li Long March and in more than 200 major campaigns including the defense of Yanan and the liberation of the great northwest.

In the early days of the founding of our regiment, as a result of Wang Ming's "left" mistakes, the entire western Hunan-Hubei base area was lost. After the Zunyi meeting in January 1935, our unit implemented Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building and further mobilized the masses in western Hunan and Hubei. Thus, the base area and our unit were rebuilt and developed.

During the war of resistance against Japan, our regiment, under Comrade He Long's command, penetrated into the enemy's rear area to build an anti-Japanese base area in Daqing Shan. Through hard work we organized and developed local guerrilla forces, launched a widespread guerrilla war and, together with other fraternal units, annihilated the enemy forces in Daqing Shan.

During the period of the liberation of the great northwest, in accordance with Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, our regiment carried out a new type of ideological education movement, using the methods of pouring out grievances [the wrongs done to the laboring people by the old society and by the reactionaries] and the three check-ups [on class origin, the performance of duty and the will to fight]. This greatly enhanced the consciousness of our commanders and fighters of the need to fight and wipe out Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary forces. Next, we started winter training, further improving the military quality of the troops. After the training, our regiment won the first battle in the famous (Yichuan) campaign and, together with other fraternal units, wiped out five enemy brigades. In his article "On the Great Victory in the Northwest and On The New Type of Ideological Education Movement in the Liberation Army," Chairman Mao approved of the new type of ideological education movement.

In the famous Panlong campaign in defense of Yanan, our regiment was to make the main attack. In accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on military democracy, we held a "meeting of Zhuge Liangs" [Zhuge Liang was a wise prime minister in ancient China] on the battlefield, pooled the wisdom and efforts of everyone, worked out the (?best fighting plan), approached the enemy under cover and annihilated the defensive enemy force at one blow, thus insuring victory of the main force. After the victorious conclusion of the campaign to defend Yanan, Chairman Mao cordially received all the commanders and fighters of our regiment at the Yanan airfield.

During the war years, under the guidance of Mao Zedong's military thinking, we fought in the north and the south and won repeated victories. In peacetime, holding high the banner of Mao Zedong's military thinking, we again made great achievements in building the army.

Practice has proved that Mao Zedong's military thinking is equally an important component of Mao Zedong Thought. It is a product of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and a major contribution made by Comrade Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation to Marxism-Leninism. It is indeed the beacon light guiding our army in its growth from a small and weak force into a great and powerful force and in advancing from victory to victory. So long as we firmly and unwaveringly defend and hold high the great banner of Mao Zedong's military thinking, we certainly will be able to overcome all difficulties, crush any powerful enemy and make our army an invincible and forever-matchless force in the world.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG OVERSEAS CHINESE--The Zhejiang Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held its third session in Hangzhou from 10 to 12 July. The session conveyed the speeches by leading comrades made at the national forum on the work concerning Overseas Chinese and the guidelines of the national conference of returned Overseas Chinese. The participants hailed the party's principle concerning Overseas Chinese, that is, that it is essential to foster and develop the Overseas Chinese love for the motherland and promote the unity among all patriots, the work concerning Taiwan and the realization of modernization. The session decided to name (Cang Lianding) honorable chairman of the federation. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Jul 81 OW]

HUNAN PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

OW141608 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jul 81

[Text] The 13th enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee was held in Changsha on 13 July. The session unanimously approved the decision to conscientiously study and implement the documents of the CCP's sixth plenary session. The CPPCC organizations at various levels, the various democratic parties and patriots of all walks of life in the province were called on by the session to study enthusiastically and on their own initiative the communique and the resolution of the CCP's sixth plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the Beijing rally to mark the CCP's 60th founding anniversary. They were also called on to unify their thinking using the basic theses of the resolution; consolidate and develop the revolutionary and patriotic united front; strengthen the work of the people's political consultation and various democratic parties; and unite to make still greater contributions to speeding up the realization of the four modernizations and pushing the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

HUNAN MILITARY DISTRICT ISSUES ARMY DAY CIRCULAR

OW151024 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] As the 54th founding anniversary of the PLA draws closer, the Hunan provincial military district has issued a circular to all its subordinate units and called on them to effectively promote activities to support the government and cherish the people during the 1 August Army Day period. The circular says studying and propagating the guidelines of the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee is a major task for the whole party, army and the people of the whole nation in the second half of this year. It is also a most important and concrete activity in celebrating the 1 August Army Day. The various units, while seriously studying the documents of the 6th plenary session and trying to thoroughly understand its guidelines, must adopt various methods to enthusiastically propagate the guidelines among the militiamen and masses.

In view of new situations and problems in army-government and army-people relations and the continuous replacement of members of PLA units by new ones, the circular calls on the various units to effectively carry out education in army traditions on the eve of the 1 August Army Day, organize cadres and fighters to learn the fine ideology and work styles of local cadres and the masses and establish the concept of loving and caring for the people.

It is necessary to promote a down-to-earth campaign of doing good deeds for the people. The campaign should stress beautifying social environment, repairing bridges and roads, rushing to emergencies, relieving victims of disasters, maintaining social order and other such deeds for the common good of the society as its main tasks. The circular requires conducting a general inspection on the implementation of the pledge to support the government and cherish the people and observance of discipline and policy. Good people and deeds should be commended, and various historical problems should be handled properly.

The circular also calls on units concerned to help local organs implement the policy on finding jobs for demobilized and retired soldiers and do good ideological work among them. Units concerned should also visit families of revolutionary martyrs and disabled soldiers in their vicinities, be concerned about their work and living conditions and encourage them to maintain and carry forward the glorious PLA traditions and play model roles in the four modernizations.

The circular calls on PLA commanders and fighters to heighten their revolutionary vigilance and be on guard during the festive days to insure the security of their own units and the safety of the peoples lives and property.

GUIZHOU RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON STUDYING 'RESOLUTION'

HK141248 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Jul 81

[Report on 12 July GUIZHOU RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Study the 'Resolution' Well"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" which was adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is an important historic document which radiates with the light of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought. Its publications will surely play a tremendous guiding role in the socialist construction of our country. All Communist Party members and the cadres on all fronts throughout the province must study the resolution well.

The significance of studying the resolution well is very important. People have shown great concern for and have had many disputes about how to appraise some important historical questions and the path we traveled in certain periods in the past. The resolution has the overall situation in mind, takes a broad and long-term view, and applies Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism as the guiding principle; it looks back on the course of our party's struggle over the past 60 years by incisively summing up the basic experience and lessons of our party since the founding of the PRC. It scientifically evaluates the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought; and it further points out the correct path for socialist modernization which conforms to the reality of our country. Studying the resolution is to study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought very realistically and to study how to apply Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism questions. So far as some young comrades are concerned, by studying the resolution, they can realistically study the modern history of the Chinese revolution and the history of the Chinese Communist Party. Therefore, we must spend time on this study in particular, leading cadres at and above county level must study hard and take the lead in studying well. We must regard this study as one of the central tasks of the whole party for the second half of this year. Party committees at all levels must make specific arrangements and seriously grasp it.

Every part of the resolution, which contains some 30,000 words divided into 8 sections, is important, but we must grasp the key point. We hold that in studying the resolution, we must stress the solution and understanding of the following three questions:

1. It is essential to correctly understand the historical role played by comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese revolution and the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party.
2. It is necessary to correctly understand the great achievements of our party over the past 60 years and to openly appraise the rights and wrongs of the important events since the founding of the PRC.
3. It is imperative to understand the line, principles and policies formulated by the third plenary session of the party Central Committee and to understand the main points of the path which was formulated by the resolution and which conform to the reality of our country for building a modern and powerful socialist country.

We believe that through penetrating study of the resolution and summing up of historical experience, the level of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought of all party members, cadres and people throughout the province will surely be enhanced, their unity will be further strengthened, all their vigor will be called forth and they will make even greater contributions to building a modern and powerful socialist country.

QINGHAI'S LIANG BUTING DISCUSSES SIXTH PLENUM

SK150230 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] The Qinghai Provincial CCP Committee convened its enlarged Standing Committee meeting 13 July. The central task of this very important meeting is to study the 'Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China.' By reviewing the resolution, it is expected the participants' thinking will be unified, their unity will be strengthened and their enthusiasm will be enhanced.

Attending the meeting were Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; responsible persons of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee; principal responsible persons of leading party groups of various departments subordinate to the provincial CCP Committee; principal responsible persons of party committees at the prefectural, municipal and county levels; and responsible persons of the provincial military district and local PLA units.

On the morning of 13 July, the meeting held a conference of governors of various groups. Comrade Liang Buting spoke. He focused on the sixth plenum documents. He said: "The 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee is of great historical significance in the annals of our party. This session will go down in history as a milestone for our party and country for setting right things which have been thrown into disorder and for advancing the revolutionary cause and forging ahead into the future. The resolution adopted at the session will exert a great influence on unifying the thinking and understanding of the party, improving our work and promoting the four modernizations. We must earnestly study the resolution and earnestly publicize the resolution as the central task for the remaining months of 1981.

He continued: At this meeting, we must earnestly study the sixth plenum documents and grasp their significance. We must get to the heart of the documents in our discussions and gain an understanding of the guiding ideology and basic theories of the resolution. We should deal with historical issues on a broad scale and avoid quibbling over minor issues. It is imperative to give full play to democracy and encourage the people to speak openly so they can enhance their understanding and unify their thinking. Through such a discussion, it is hoped that participants will be able to unify their ideology in line with the guidelines of the resolution, close their ranks, focus their attention on economic work and work in unity to accomplish the four modernizations.

ARMY PAPER: KUNMING CITES HERO IN BORDER CLASH

OW150202 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the party committee of the Kunming PLA units made a decision on 14 July to award (Li Guilin), deputy commander of the 7th company of a certain unit of the frontier troops in Yunnan, the honorary title of "Deputy Commander of Intelligence and Courage", commending him for the bravery, quick-wittedness and flexibility he displayed in striking back at the invading Vietnamese troops in Koulin and for gaining the most in battle while losing very little.

In the Koulin fighting on 22 May, the squad under (Li Guilin's) command fighting bravely and skillfully at the ridge managed to corner the fleeing enemies on a slope and killed 42 of them. (Li Guilin) killed five himself. Only one soldier was lost on our side in this battle.

BRIEFS

JILIN TEXTILE INDUSTRY--In the first 6 months of 1981, textile industrial enterprises in Jilin Province invested 17.28 million yuan in capital construction, fulfilling 38 percent of the annual capital construction plan, an increase of 21.8 percent over the corresponding 1980 period. The floor space of completed construction is 18,000 square meters, the highest since the founding of the PRC. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 81 SK]

PREPARATIONS FOR TAIWAN FEDERATION UNDERWAY

OW141540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 14 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--A provisional preparatory group for the establishment of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots was formed here today. The group was established at the request of the Taiwanese on the mainland, with a view to uniting themselves to help the Communist Party and government further implement the policy for Taiwan compatriots and to strengthen links with those living on Taiwan and overseas.

Lin Liyun, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was elected leader of the group.

The group is to draw up a list of candidates for a later preparatory committee through consultation, draft a constitution for the federation and convene the first meeting of the preparatory committee, who will be responsible for convening a national conference of Taiwan compatriots.

The federation will be established before the end of this year.

BEIJING WANBAO ON RECOVERY OF TAIWAN FROM DUTCH

WA141800 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Bai Yu [4101 3768]: "His Brilliant Name Lives Together With the Precious Island"]

[Text] "Opening up the brambles and the hazel trees, we drove out the Dutch barbarians.

Only after 10 years did we recover our former base.

The fields are still filled with 3,000 bodies.

But in the midst of bitterness, we cannot bear to leave."

This is a four-line seven character poem entitled "The Recovery of Taiwan," written by the outstanding Chinese national hero and patriot Zheng Chenggong [6774 2052 0501] after he recovered Taiwan. Every time we recite this vigorous and intense poem, the style, features and heroic bearing of a national hero of over 300 years ago reappear before our eyes.

Zheng Chenggong was a native of Nan'an, Fujian Province. The year he was born (1624), Dutch colonists invaded our sacred territory of Taiwan and ruthlessly exploited, oppressed and plundered the people of Taiwan. The people of Taiwan rose in revolt many times. But because the feudal rulers of the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties were busy struggling for power and were suppressing the people in order to consolidate their rule, they had no desire to support the struggle of the people of Taiwan against aggression. This caused the revolts of the people of Taiwan against the bloody suppression of the Dutch colonists to fail miserably.

During the 10 years between 1648 and 1657,--that is, from the time Zheng Chenggong was 24 to the time he was 33 years old, Zheng cultivated King Gou Jian of Yue's spirit of "sleeping on brushwood and tasting gall" and Yue Fei's spirit of "serving the country with complete loyalty." On the one hand, he stepped up preparations for a war against aggression and on the other he repeatedly resisted the efforts of the Qing rulers and of his father to induce him to surrender. At the same time he worked together from afar with the king of Gui [Guangxi], repeatedly beat back the Qing troops and became a banner of the people of the southeast for resisting the Qing and restoring the Ming.

By 1661, Zheng Chenggong, under the title of generalissimo of the eastern campaign, leading over 40,000 officers and men and over 300 boats, fought the fierce winds and furious waves, crossed the Taiwan Straits in force, attacked Luerment, and recovered the city of Chiqian. After 8 months of bloody struggle, with the vigorous support of the people of Taiwan, he finally forced the Dutch colonists to declare their failure before the Chinese people

In 1662, Taiwan was filled with rejoicing. At the surrender ceremony, the highest Dutch official on Taiwan, the head of government, leading remnants of his routed army, respectfully and submissively took off his hat, saluted Zheng Chenggong, and, with his two hands over his head, trembling with fear, presented his letter of surrender. At this time Zhen Chenggong was already 38 years old. Radiant in his heroic bearing, glowing with health and vigor, he accepted the letter of surrender in a solemn display of military power. To his left and right, in full battle array, stood the commanders of his divisions and bodyguards, all vigorous and energetic. At this historic moment, tens of thousands of people broke into thunderous cheers and enthusiastically celebrated this great victory. In this way, the precious island of Taiwan, occupied by Dutch settlers and pillaged for 38 long years, returned once again to the embrace of the motherland.

Zheng Chenggong's love of China and love of the people and his faithful and unyielding spirit deserve to be cherished forever by posterity. His historic feat of recovering Taiwan will be recorded forever in the annals of history and his brilliant name will live forever with the motherland's beautiful, beloved and precious island of Taiwan.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM MEETS TAIWANESE IN TORONTO

OW061305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Toronto; 3 Jul (XINHUA)--On the morning of 14 June the Chinese table tennis team participating in the Canadian invitational table tennis tournament was to tour Lake Ontario according to arrangements made the Canadian-Chinese Friendship Association. As if by coincidence, the Chinese table tennis players boarded the same boat as a number of tourists from Taipei and Kaohsiung of Taiwan. Except for three Canadian friends, the people aboard the boat were all Chinese.

Friends of the Canadian-Chinese Friendship Association introduced table tennis players Tong Ling, Zhang Deying, Li Zhenshi, Ye Zhenhua and Xie Saike to the Taiwan compatriots who gladly made friends with the athletes. "You are world champions. You have won glory for the Chinese people," one Taiwan compatriot said.

When the Taiwan compatriots came to know that the Chinese players were from Shanghai, Sichuan and Guangxi, they began to chat in the respective dialects and the atmosphere became extremely intimate.

In his Shanghai dialect, Zhang Deying told the Taiwan compatriots: "Believe it or not, I have been to Taiwan." "How did you manage to go to Taiwan? When?" they inquisitively asked in a chorus. Zhang Deying told them how in May 1980 his plane was forced to land at Taiwan's Taoyuan airport because of a typhoon. A Taiwan youth told Zhang: "We saw you on TV. A special program introduced you to TV viewers. You are now famous in Taiwan."

"Can you buy Taiwan products on the mainland?" "Why not? We can buy Taiwan-made radio recorders, TV sets and eyeglasses in department stores. We had a chance to watch a Taiwan film too."

A 50-year-old compatriot told the athletes: "Your table tennis and Taiwan's baseball are world famous." An athlete added: "After reunification we will be even more powerful."

Another Taiwan compatriot said: "You see, you are from the mainland and we are from Taiwan, but we are like old friends meeting on the same boat. After all, we are all Chinese!"

CHENG MING JIH PAO CONCLUDES SERIES ON HUA

HK120248 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Sixth and final part of series by contributing correspondent Ying Ying on Hua Guofeng's drop in rank: "Completing the Task of Historical Transition"]

[Text] When Will the 12th Party Congress Be Held?

Long before the sixth plenary session was held, Beijing was buzzing with the news that the 12th party congress would be convened before the end of this year. However, the communique of the sixth plenary session said not a word about the 12th party congress. This is another issue that had to be skirted round.

According to the ideal timetable of the "reform group," the sixth plenary session should have made initial decisions on a number of major issues, and the 12th party congress should have been convened after that. However, due to differences of opinion between the two sides at the sixth plenary session, it was indeed difficult to achieve unanimity and hence very hard to decide on a date for the congress.

Before the congress is convened, the CCP leadership will also have to convene one or two meetings of the Political Bureau so as to have full discussions and attain harmony.

Will a State Chairman Be Appointed?

The question of whether or not to appoint a state chairman should have been discussed by the NPC. However, as the "ruling party," the CCP always has to lead all affairs of state, and so views on this question were exchanged during the sixth plenary session. On this issue too it was hard to reach unanimity in a short time, and it could only be inserted into the list of problems to be dealt with by future Political Bureau meetings and the 12th party congress.

At present there are four problems in this list:

1. The question of appointing a state chairman;
2. The question of whom to appoint general secretary;
3. The question of retiring old and infirmed leaders and setting up an advisory committee;
4. The question of revising the party constitution (the draft has already been drawn up).

Hu Yaobang's "18 Bends"

After 3 days of struggle, the sixth plenary session finally concluded before 1 July. There were no great parades or rallies, and no shouts of slogans echoed to the clouds. All that happened was that several red flags were put up on the tall buildings lining Changan Street, and a number of decorative lights were lit on the evening of 1 July.... It was all so quiet it was no wonder one foreigner observed that this was "the most peaceful transition of power ever."

However, Hu Yaobang, who has just taken over the post of party chairman, knows very well that the struggle is certainly not so peaceful. At the celebration rally on 1 July, he particularly stressed that 3 "18 hairpin bends" lay ahead.

He said: "The task of turning chaos into order has not yet been completed and there are still many problems in all aspects of work.... The road before us is still long and tortuous.... It is like climbing the Taishan Mountain; when we have reached the 'half-way gate to heaven,' we find that 3 '18 bends' lie ahead of us, demanding herculean efforts.... We must be good at seeing through those careerists and conspirators and ensure that their plots and tricks cannot succeed."

These words of Hu Yaobang are certainly not irresponsible but are indeed aimed at something.

The Task of Transition

Three "18 bends" are facing the new party chairman, Hu Yaobang.

And what is facing the deposed party chairman, Hua Guofeng?

After the conclusion of the sixth plenary session, he evidently felt very depressed. He even appeared a bit stupefied at the 1 July anniversary rally. Anyone can guess what he is feeling.

On the stage of China's history, due to a turn of chance, he had suddenly become "in one night" the leading player.

Zhou Enlai died on the eve of the great turmoil in 1976, and the obscure Hua Guofeng was chosen by chance to be acting premier, overwhelming the chief contenders Deng Xiaoping and Zhang Chunqiao. When the "Tiananmen incident" and Mao Zedong's death followed not long after, he ascended the throne of party chairman and became the supreme power-holder, concentrating party, government and military power.

However, the stage of history is often different from that in the theater; on the theatrical stage, the chief player always has the most and longest speeches, whereas on the stage of history, the parts of certain leading players are extremely short.

Hua Guofeng was precisely a leading player of this type.

Five years, ago, he mounted the throne of the party chairman, maybe by historical chance or maybe by historical error; he was deposed 5 years later, because of his incompetence and mistakes and due to the objective requirements of history.

At the crucial turning-point in history, he fulfilled his task of transition.

CHENG MING JIH PAO ON CHEN YUN'S PRESTIGE

HK140618 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 1

["Notes on a Northern Journey" by Lo Ting [5012 0002]: Why Is Chen Yun's Prestige So High?--subheads printed in capital letters originally printed in boldface]

[Text] IS CHEN YUN'S NAME LOW ON THE LIST?

Midsummer is the rainy season in Beijing. It is different from the rainy season in Hong Kong. In Beijing when the rain begins to fall, it is torrential. A few days ago, there was such rain in Beijing; it will create the danger of flooding even though the prolonged drought has been relieved. People were in a state of anxiety after learning the news of the personnel reshuffle on the eve of the sixth plenary session.

After the conclusion of the session, I sat in the dining hall of Huaqiao Daxia [Overseas Chinese hotel], looking at the blue sky and the green trees after the rain. I also talked with my friends in Beijing about the sixth plenary session. After talking about Hu Yaobang, Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, we changed the subject of the discussion to Chen Yun.

"Chen Yun ranks sixth on the list. He ranks second among the vice chairmen. Don't you think he has been demoted?" I asked.

My friend was reluctant to give me a direct answer, only saying: "Whether he has been demoted or not, he enjoys high prestige among the masses. He has never been involved in any wrongdoing, such as the Great Leap Forward, the campaign of combating "rightist" deviation and conducting class struggle recklessly and the Cultural Revolution. He is one of the honest and upright high-ranking officials."

"He is indeed honest and upright, somewhat like a recluse."

"Recluse? Ha, ha! He is really like a recluse." My friend saw eye to eye with me.

"Do you know where he 'lived in seclusion' during those years?" He asked.

"I don't know. Did he live in Zhongnanhai?"

"No, not in Zhongnanhai. Over the past 30 years, he 'lived alone' in an old apartment in Beijing. He once 'lived in seclusion' with Chen Yu, former governor of Guangdong Province...." (Chen Yu died of an illness a few years ago while he was visiting the Xisha Islands after the naval battles around the islands.)

After that, my friend told me something about the old apartment where Chen Yun and Chen Yu lived.

CHEN YUN'S OLD APARTMENT

After the nationwide liberation, Chen Yun's family moved to Beijing and lived in an old apartment in the city. It was a two-story building consisting of 10 rooms upstairs and downstairs. Family members of Chen Yun and his secretary all lived in the apartment.

Later, Chen Yu was transferred to work in the Fuel Department in Beijing, and Chen Yun invited him to live in his house of his own accord.

At that time, Chen Yu found it embarrassing to accept the offer, saying: "Your house is already crowded. Is it suitable for us to move in?"

Chen Yun replied: "No, it is not crowded at all! Isn't it better than living in the dwellings during the Yanan period? Isn't my house comfortable enough? If we live together, we will lighten the burden of our country! It is unnecessary for you to have a new kitchen range and we can eat together. In so doing, we will save our country a cook!"

Therefore, the families of Chen Yu and his secretary moved into Chen Yun's old apartment. There were 15 people in those 4 families. In other words, 20 people lived together in the 10-room apartment, if bodyguards and other office personnel are included.

SMALL RETAILER IN FRONT OF CHEN YUN'S APARTMENT

Chen Yun has been living in that old apartment for early 30 years. During the time when he was no longer in power and recuperating at home, he studied economic problems quietly in the apartment. When Lin Biao issued "No 1 Personal Order" in 1969, Chen Yun was banished to the south. After returning to Beijing, he lived in his old apartment again.

After Chen Yun was elected as vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, some people suggested that his old apartment be repaired and redecorated. However, Chen Yun resolutely rejected the offer. He only hoped that our country would build more houses for the common people.

"It is not surprising that he has enjoyed such high prestige because he never seeks privileges," I said.

"This is not the only reason he has acquired such high prestige. His economic theories have become China's guiding ideology for readjusting and developing its economy. His thinking is in accord with the interests of the common people. For instance, he long ago maintained that small retailers and peddlers should be retained," my friend added.

He also told me that in front of Chen Yun's apartment, there is a small grocery store run by an old woman, and Chen Yun often buys household necessities from her. He once mentioned the issue of individual retailers and peddlers in his report. He highly praised the grocery store, saying: "Carrying out socialist transformation for privately owned industry and commerce is a firm and unshakable policy of the party. However, we should avoid doing things in a rigid way regardless of specific conditions. It is unnecessary to turn all small retailers and peddlers into joint state-private ownership. For instance, there is a small grocery store in front of my house which is run by an old woman who sells various household supplies. You can buy those small things in the morning or evening. Even if you knock at her door at midnight, she is happy to sell the goods. It is really convenient. If we turn her grocery store into joint state-private ownership, two problems will arise immediately: First, it will no longer be convenient for people to buy things; second, we would have to assign a job to the old woman and pay her salary. Is it necessary to abolish all small retailers and peddlers?"

"At that time if we had gone about things according to Chen Yun's instructions, we common people would not have suffered so much!" my friend said, sighing with feeling.

"THE 15-CHARACTER OBVIOUS TRUTH"

"Chen Yun's economic thought is not simply restricted to retaining small retailers and peddlers alone. Isn't that so?"

"We can use 15 characters to summarize his economic thought: 'Rely neither on higher authorities nor books but place emphasis on practice,' and 'overall views, comparison and repetition.'"

My friend sent me a book which is a publication restricted for cadres entitled "Selected Articles of Comrade Chen Yun." After reading the book and Comrade Chen Yun's other articles, we can understand the significance of the "15-character obvious truth."

The so-called "not relying on higher authorities" means that anyone receiving instructions from a higher level should first of all consider the way to implement them in accordance with the practical situation instead of following them mechanically. The so-called "not relying on books" does not mean we do not want to read books. While reading books, we should conscientiously grasp the essence and apply the theories in accordance with actual conditions and then decide which to use. The so-called "placing emphasis on practice" means that while doing things, we should stick to the principle of seeking truth from facts.

The so-called "overall views" means we should examine not only the obverse side but also the reverse side of a thing. The so-called "comparison" means we should compare things repeatedly. The so-called "repetition" means that after making an initial decision, we should review it again and pay attention to divergent views. We should study the decision repeatedly and grasp the real conditions. Only thus can we make a success of our work.

ENCOURAGING PEOPLE TO EXPRESS THEIR DIVERGENT VIEWS

My friend also stressed that apart from his economic theories and plain style of living, Chen Yun is also famous for his democratic work style. While presiding over meetings, he always stresses that people should be encouraged to express their own views in discussions. People are even allowed to express wrong views. They will not be punished even if they express the views of leftist adventurism or right opportunism. "This is not a wrong practice because we are discussing matters. We should not encourage people to express only acceptable ideas before the decision is made. We can decide what is right and what is wrong only after debate."

U.S. REMINDED OF REPLY TO PROBES ON TAIWAN

HK131018 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 2

[A Special feature by Ku Chin-hsin [0657 6930 2450]: "China Has Replied to U.S. Probes"]

[Text] In the past half year or so, the pro-Taiwan group in the White House has been trying all along to ascertain Beijing's attitude. Some shoddy advisers think themselves clever and imagine they can take advantage of China's economic readjustment, change of personnel and eagerness for modernization to force China to accept something disagreeable on the Taiwan issue. Therefore, they have been engaged in a series of little maneuvers.

Each little maneuver was worked out shortly before or after an important meeting of the CCP, the purpose of which was to find out whether or not China's foreign policy would change to what the United States had estimated. Last December, the CCP held the central work conference. The incident of the Netherlands selling submarines to Taiwan occurred. Later, when the U.S. President was sworn in, someone had especially invited Taiwan's official delegate to be present at the ceremony and at the same time requested the presence of Chai Zemin. It was to have been the pitfall of "two Chinas" for Beijing. But Beijing saw through the trick and waged a tit for tat struggle.

In June this year, the CCP held the sixth plenary session. The United States advocated the implementation of the "Taiwan Relations Act," upgraded the relationship between the United States and Taiwan and clamored about selling weapons to Taiwan again. Ronald Reagan, Edwin Meese and Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, one after another, talked much about the relationship between the United States and Taiwan. Speakes even called the Taiwan authorities a "government." Beijing immediately responded to this, pointing out that it was a "significant retrogression."

In the United States, there are still some people who view the world situation in the light of an old imperialist and wish to relive the dream during the period of Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman when the United States was at the height of its power and glory. The United States built up its fortunes during World War II. The secret of its suddenly becoming rich was that it watched from a safe distance while others fought so it was able to reap the spoils of victory without lifting a finger. When the German fascists were trampling Europe and the Japanese were invading east Asia, the United States refused to participate in the war. Toward Germany and Japan, it adopted an unscrupulous stand, paying attention only to its own interests and maintaining its strength without any thought of others, thus leaving countries in Europe and Asia to fight against Germany and Japan until they were completely exhausted. It was only after Japan made a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor near the end of the war and when the German troops showed signs of defeat that the United States sent its soldiers to the front.

During the World War II, U.S. territory was not affected by war in the least, so its military industry flourished. The United States miraculously became rich and was the richest country when the war ended. In the 1950's and 1960's, the United States forgot itself and played the role of international gendarme. It launched the Korean war and the Vietnamese war which greatly sapped its vitality and reduced its national strength.

Since Reagan assumed office, the shoddy advisers of the U.S. financial groups seem to have abandoned the strategy of the 1950's and 1960's and are attempting to adopt the strategy of Roosevelt: If possible, the United States will not involve itself in any war and will look on while others fight. In the Middle East, the United States connives with Israel, giving rise to continuous conflicts between Arab countries and Israel, and the United States takes advantage of both sides by selling each arms and ammunition. In Afghanistan, the United States is not anxious to force the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops, so it announced the resumption of grain sales to the Soviet Union. This means: "You may continue your efforts in the war in Afghanistan. I will not interfere." In South Asia, the United States suddenly announced it was going to sell \$3 billion worth of arms and ammunition to Pakistan. This caused excitement in India, resulting in conflicts between India and Pakistan. In Africa, the United States has all along been supporting South Africa, giving rise to confrontation between African countries and South Africa. In Indochina, Vietnam is engaged in military aggression but there are people who propose giving aid to Vietnam, recognizing Vietnam's sphere of influence in Indochina and pulling Vietnam out of the embrace of the Soviet Union so it will be on intimate terms with the West. They look upon this as a move to besiege Red China. In the Taiwan Strait, some people want to sell weapons to Taiwan in order to intensify the situation in there and check China with Taiwan. In Northeast Asia, South Korea is still being used to check North Korea.

The wishful thinking of some shoddy U.S. advisers is: If all the world's countries become opponents, or become entangled in war or disintegrate and engage in civil war, their national strength will be weakened. "When the oyster-catcher and the oyster grip each other," the United States, "the fisherman, benefits." The reverses which have appeared in the Sino-American relationship are the outcome of the U.S. policy of opposing hegemony while trying to "get the fisherman's benefits."

In order to disillusion the United States and to develop the Sino-American relationship in accordance with the antihegemony pattern, China stated its policy through Chairman Hu Yaobang at the 1 July meeting after the CCP's sixth plenary session: "We are patriots. We have never knuckled under to any pressure from any foreign power. We have never flinched in our determination to be independent and to rely on ourselves, no matter how formidable the difficulties we have faced. Our country is still relatively backward economically and culturally; but we have always maintained our national self-respect in the face of hegemonist threats of force or in our relations with all stronger and richer countries, and will not tolerate any servility in thought or deed. We are resolved to strive together with the people of the whole country, not least including those in Taiwan, for its return and for the sacred cause of the complete reunification of our motherland."

The Chinese have given an explicit reply to U.S. probes. The Americans should think deeply about what Hu Yaobang said and avoid making miscalculations.

WEN WEI PO ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS

HK130251 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Jul 81 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Sharp Rise in China's Foreign Exchange Income and Expenditure"]

[Text] According to a recent issue of ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO [CHINA FINANCE AND TRADE JOURNAL], our foreign exchange income and expenditure in the past 2 years have increased 100 percent and 117 percent, respectively.

Despite the depreciation [as published] of the U.S. dollar and other factors, the increases in the past 2 years have been quite substantial.

ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO gave the following ratios for increases in foreign exchange income to expenditure during the past 2 years starting with a base of 100 in 1978):

YEAR	FOREIGN EXCHANGE INCOME	FOREIGN EXCHANGE EXPENDITURE
1978	100	100
1979	138	146
1980	200	211

The journal pointed out that the foreign exchange income in the past 2 years was 94 percent higher than the total of the 5 years of the Great Cultural Revolution (from 1966 to 1970) and that foreign exchange expenditure in the past 2 years was 117 percent more than the total in the same 5 year period.

The journal said that in the past more than 2 years, the Bank of China has signed purchase credit agreements with over a dozen countries (most of which have yet to be used). Apart from the existing overseas branches, the Bank of China has in the past 2 years set up additional branches in Manchester and Luxembourg and agencies in Tokyo and Paris. At present, it is preparing to establish a New York branch. The Bank of China now has established agency relations with 2,735 branch offices of 1,033 banks of 144 countries and regions.

HSIN WAN PAO REPORTS GUANGDONG AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

HK090759 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 8 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Guangdong's Agricultural Output Value Increases by 200 Percent in 32 Years Since Liberation"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 8 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--According to information provided by the Guangdong provincial agricultural committee, the whole province has scored great achievements in agricultural production from 1949 to 1980. The situation of the rural areas has greatly changed and the province is now at a new stage of comprehensively developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

The province's agricultural development is primarily reflected in the production figures. Comparing production in 1980 with that of 1949: Total agricultural output increased by more than 200 percent; grain production rose by 148 percent, cane sugar by 10.8 times, oil crops by 480 percent, jute and ambrary hemp by 25 times, rubber by 1,500 times, fruit--tangerines, pineapples, lychees and bananas--by 1 to 14 times, tea by 8 times, mulberry and silkworm cocoon by more than 300 percent, the number of pigs yearend by more than 400 percent, and output of aquatic products by more than 200 percent. Commune and brigade enterprises have developed from zero, and increased by more than 300 percent in 1980 compared with 1975.

With the support of the state and relying on collective economic strength, the province has rapidly developed water conservancy work and thus improved the conditions for agricultural production. Over the past 31 years, the province has completed construction of some 61,000 ponds and reservoirs, built some 73,000 irrigation channels, and completed construction of power irrigation stations totalling 1.2 million kilowatts, mechanical irrigation stations totalling 260,000 horsepower and small hydroelectricity stations with a total installed capacity of 1 million kilowatts. In addition to this, the province has constructed and reinforced some 4,100 dikes, forming a water conservancy network with combined water drawing and retaining facilities. More than 80 percent of the total arable land in the province is irrigated, and 60 percent ensures stable yields despite drought or waterlogging. These figures represent increases of 4 and 5 times respectively compared with the early post-liberation period.

In addition, the province has afforested more than 170 million mu. The forest cover area has increased from 17.6 percent in the early post-liberation period to the present 29.4 percent. These achievements have strengthened resistance against flood, drought and typhoons and played an active role in ensuring stable and abundant agricultural production.

The province has also scored certain results in carrying out technological innovation in agriculture. At present, the total motive power of farm machinery amounts to 9.05 million horsepower, mechanized farming is practiced on 42 percent of the total arable land, some 3.49 million tons of chemical fertilizer and 80,000 tons of farm chemicals are applied, and fine seed strains have been basically cultivated for all major crops including paddy rice, sugarcane and peanuts.

In the wake of the development of agricultural science, the province has built 360 provincial, prefectural and county science academies of agriculture, forestry and water conservancy and recruited a total of some 16,000 scientific personnel. The personnel concerned have scored remarkable achievements in cultivation of short-stem rice strains, prevention of insect pests and plant diseases and artificial breeding of fish in domestic ponds and so on. Many counties and communes have set up technological popularization stations and initially formed a network for popularizing agricultural science and technology.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, all areas in the province have eradicated "leftist" ideological influence, set up and perfected various forms of production responsibility systems, implemented the policy of linking remuneration to output and raised the procurement price of a number of agricultural and sideline products. All this has greatly mobilized the peasants' enthusiasm in production. At the same time, the province has readjusted the agricultural structure in light of local conditions, and restored and developed tropical industrial crops, forestry, animal husbandry and breeding of aquatic products. In the previous 3 years, although the sown area of grain was reduced, the yield and total output grew steadily, and diversification was rapidly developed. For instance, 1980, grain production increased by 4 percent over 1979 and both yield and output set new records. The production of peanuts and soybeans also set new records.

Due to the overall development of production, the rural economy has become lively, the income of commune members has increased, and the number of rich production teams has vigorously increased. The number of brigades where the average per-capita distribution exceeds 300 yuan has increased from 100 last year to some 700. In Nanhai County in the Pearl River Delta, the distributed income of members has reached 325 yuan, an increase of 69 yuan over 1980. At present, the rural areas face unprecedented prosperity.

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